Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

February 8, 1960

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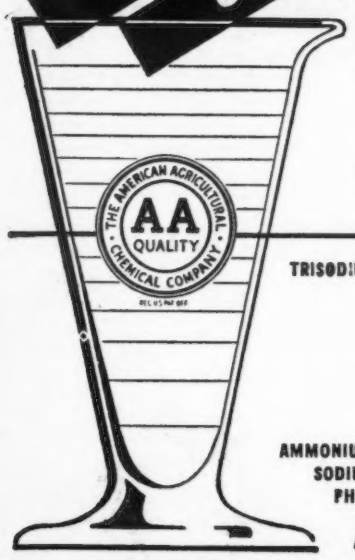

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Epoxies From a Catalogue?

Epoxies a la Sears Roebuck?

Unveiling its latest epoxy achievement, a 40,000-pound capacity cargo carrier, Union Carbide Plastics Company says the day is not far off when epoxy building materials will be ordered from a catalogue—like roof tiles, storm windows, paint and what have you.

Word on the latest stride forward in the resins field came last week at the reinforced plastics conference of the Society of the Plastics Industry.

Constructed of epoxy-glass fiber, the new cargo carrier is reportedly capable of carrying its payload by rail, motor or ship. It measures twenty-four feet long, eight feet wide and eight feet high.

At 2,800 pounds, it is 25 percent lighter than a comparable aluminum container, according to Carbide.

Making an epoxy boom in the building trades possible, Carbide feels, is the industry's recent triumph over handling problems. The invention of epoxy spray guns overcame such sticking points as the resin's fast reaction time, limited pot life, uncontrolled reactivity and pre-cure effects.

What will be found in that mail-order catalogue when it is published?

Most promising prospect for epoxy structural panels, Carbide declares, lies in the field of bulk materials handling. For as industry has automated, these techniques have lagged behind other plant operations.

"Large, strong, light containers that resist attack by many chemicals, salt water and cleaning detergents," the company says, "will significantly advance materials handling techniques."

Styrene: Dow's Big Boost Parries Monsanto, Cosden, Sinclair-Koppers

The king is still king in styrene. Dow Chemical Company, in a blockbuster announcement out of Midland, Mich., today (February 8), leaves no doubt that it means to hold firmly on to its monomer crown by raising its capacity from 500 million pounds a year to more than 800 million pounds annually. This 300-million-pound hike effectively answers Monsanto Chemical Company's eleven-week-old styrene challenge (a 200-million-pound capacity increase to 560 million pounds by early '62).

IN NEWLY-CREATED JOB: Russell W. Sloan, appointed manager of the recently-created marketing planning department of Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia.

It also parries last week's two lesser competitive thrusts: (1) a 40-million-pound monomer expansion by Cosden Petroleum Corporation at Big Spring, Tex., and (2) a joint 70-million-pound venture by Sinclair Oil Corporation and Koppers Company at Houston, Tex.

Completion Date: About One Year

In asserting its styrene supremacy, Dow reports that it expects to have its expansion project completed by late 1960 or early in 1961.

The new production potential will be divided between Dow's monomer plant at Freeport, Tex., and Midland. These installations now share its current styrene capacity of 500 million pounds.

Monsanto's short-lived bid for No. 1 position in the styrene market stems from its pre-Thanksgiving announcement of plans to add 200 million pounds of capacity in two 100-million-pound stages—the first to be completed by early '61 and the second by early 1962 (OPD, 11/23/59).

The St. Louis, Mo., firm isn't saying whether it intends to tack these additions to its 360-million-pound styrene facility at Texas City, Tex., or put up a new plant elsewhere in that state.

Cosden, which has just come under the control of W. R. Grace & Co. (see story at the left), will have a total of 60 million pounds of capacity in place by the end of this year.

Unlike its present 20-million-pound unit, which extracts "natural" ethylbenzene

—Continued on page 34

Grace Invades Cosden And Its Petrochemicals

W. R. Grace & Co., long yearning for the petrochemical strengths of Cosden Petroleum Corporation, now just about owns them—and the strengths keep growing all the time. There were two major developments last week.

First, Grace announced that the off-again, on-again courtship with the Big Spring, Tex., company was over and that it had just bought up a little better than 51 percent of Cosden's stock.

Next, Cosden revealed that it plans to triple its styrene monomer capacity to 60 million pounds a year by the end of 1960 (see story above).

Cosden, adding to its strengths in just the way Grace would like it to, recently

—Continued on page 42

Southern Nitrogen Unit Starts Up Fertilizer Plant

Florida Nitrogen Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Southern Nitrogen Company, Savannah, Ga., has started up a $2 million facility at Tampa, Fla.

Currently, the plant is producing calcium-ammonium nitrate and a full line of nitrogen solutions. Under construction is a nitric acid addition which will be in operation shortly. In addition to serving agriculture, the new plant will supply basic petrochemicals to industry.

Chemical Industry Hits Back At Co-ops That Make Fertilizer But Don't Like to Pay Taxes

The chemical industry is launching a counter-attack against the farmer cooperatives which have been steadily invading the chemical manufacturing field with their own production of nitrogen, phosphates and potash. Led by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, a group of four spokesmen from the industry is appealing to congress to cut back the tax advantages now enjoyed by the cooperatives so that competition between the two forms of enterprise will be better balanced.

IN TOP SALES POST: Dean R. Gidney, appointed vice-president in charge of sales by Potash Company of America, Washington, D.C. He succeeds John W. Hall, who has become president.

The spokesmen have laid their appeals before the house ways and means committee, which has just begun consideration of legislation—some sponsored by the Treasury Department and some by individual members in behalf of various industry groups—to close the loopholes in existing tax laws.

Industry Well Represented

The loopholes permit the cooperatives to escape virtually all federal taxation on their business operations.

Testifying last week were: William M. Horne, jr., of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., speaking for MCA's tax policy committee; Lawrence A. Coleman of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York; Joe E. Culpepper of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., and Edwin J. Putzell, jr., of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The Treasury's bill, HR 7875, introduced by the late Rep. Richard Simpson of Pennsylvania, proposes to equalize the tax burden between industry and the cooperatives by imposing levies on the patronage dividends of the cooperatives under certain conditions.

This is not satisfactory to the chemical industry, however, because it does not go far enough.

Mr. Horne estimated the Treasury is currently losing $21 million annually in revenues on business done in the field of fertilizers alone by the cooperatives because of the tax exempt features of existing law.

He said the cooperatives own over 100 large-scale chemical-fertilizer plants, with some having plants producing the basic

—Continued on page 54

Lipstick Hearings to Start With Informal Conference

Food & Drug Administration has invited persons intending to take an active part in the scheduled hearings on the proposed delisting of fourteen coaltar colors used in lipsticks to a pre-hearing conference February 15. The hearing on the delisting order is to take place two days later on February 17.

The pre-hearing conference will be with William J. Risteau of the Department of Health, Education & Welfare, who has been designated to serve as presiding officer at the hearings. Purpose of the pre-hearing conference will be to seek a simplification of the issues, exchange of documentary evidence, the scheduling of witnesses and other matters that would aid in the disposition of the proceedings.

Morpoline Will Lead Jefferson Unit Output

Morpholine will be the first material to hold stage-center at Jefferson Chemical Company's newly-acquired Conroe, Tex., facilities. The company is working on a new process for morpholine which it will test in both batch and continuous processes. Target on-stream date for the unit is mid-1960.

The Conroe facilities were just acquired by Jefferson from Gulf Oil Corporation, which earlier obtained them through the purchase of Warren Petroleum Company.

Overall, Jefferson's present plans call for emphasis on specialty products at

—Continued on page 49

Dow Picks Kalama, Wash. As Site for a Phenol Works

Kalama, Wash., has been selected by Dow Chemical Company as the site for a phenol plant. Completion of construction is expected in mid-1961.

Construction of the phenol plant, with 36 million pounds of capacity a year, is the first step in a plan by Dow to develop an integrated chemical and plastics manufacturing operation in the Northwest.

Hercules Acquires Maker Of Fertilizer Compounds

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has bought up Nitroform Agricultural Chemical Company, a Woonsocket, R. I., producer of urea-formaldehyde fertilizer compounds for turf grasses and ornamental plants.

Production of the compounds will continue at Woonsocket as "Hercules-Nitroform Blue Chip," a granular free-flowing fertilizer, and "Hercules-Nitroform Powder Blue," a wettable powder for liquid application. Additional facilities will go on stream in Hercules, Calif., in July.

Antibiotics? Vitamins? Diabetic Drugs? What's Next?

Antibiotics? Vitamins? Diabetic drugs? What's next on Sen. Estes Kefauver's drug-probe agenda after this month's series of general hearings?

Beyond indicating that his senate antitrust subcommittee means to take general testimony on pharmaceutical industry practices when it resumes its public hearings February 23, the Tennessee lawmaker is keeping close-mouthed about his next specific drug target.

Among the first scheduled to appear late this month is Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, who is expected to present a point-for-point rebuttal of senate charges aired thus far.

In the meantime, the PMA chief executive is moving to counteract some of the damage done the drug industry by the congressional investigators.

He has written officials of every local, state and national pharmacy association, asking for public relations suggestions. The aim: to achieve a better public understanding of pharmacy.

Sen. Kefauver made it quite clear last week, following the conclusion of the second—or tranquilizer—round of drug hearings, that he thinks there's lots of room to cut pharmaceutical prices.

Last industry witness at the tranquilizer hearings was T. H. Davies Haines, president of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J. Ciba first isolated the chemical reserpine, which it has been marketing under its trade name "serpasil" since 1953.

Mr. Haines declared that "Serpasil" is "reasonably priced." Cost to the patient,

—Continued on page 49

Lipstick Makers Set to Change FDA's Ideas on Coaltar Colors

Lipstick manufacturers have been given another breather and a chance to change official minds in the Food & Drug Administration on the question of banning coaltar colors that have long been certified for use in the industry. On the eve of the February 1 date—when certification of the colors was to be withdrawn—FDA announced that its final order is being held up to allow the issues to be argued in public at a hearing starting February 17.

In making the announcement, the agency also disclosed that it was relenting on three of the seventeen colors it intended banning from the lipstick trade, and these are being retained on the "harmless" list.

Harmless Under Short-term Tests

They are D&C Red Nos. 11, 12 and 13, which have been found since the original order was listed last October to be harmless under short-term tests.

The hearing on the lipstick colors was requested by the drug, cosmetic and color industries and has been granted after much study and review of authority in the agency. FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick said that the hearings will be for the purpose of taking testimony on the following questions raised by the industry representatives:

- Whether the toxicity studies on the tested colors were sufficiently complete to justify the conclusion that the colors are not harmless.
- Whether similarities in the chemical composition of seven colors which were tested and seven related colors which were not tested is a sufficient basis for concluding that the untested colors are not harmless.

"As soon as the evidence submitted on these questions has been evaluated, a decision will be made public immediately," Mr. Larrick said.

"If the evidence presented at this hearing does not invalidate the results of scientific studies conducted by the Food & Drug Administration or the conclusions drawn, the colors will be taken off the 'harmless' list and the order will be made effective as soon as possible after the completion

—Continued on page 47

Urea Plant for Indonesia Gets Backing From US

Indonesia hopes to become independent of the rest of the world in its requirements for nitrogenous fertilizers soon—thanks to help being extended by the US.

The Export-Import Bank of Washington has just announced that it is advancing the Indonesian government $33.2 million toward defraying the costs of a $43.2 million urea plant to be erected at Palembang, Sumatra.

The plant will be owned by an Indonesian government company. Raw material used will be natural gas found abundantly in the area.

Carbide to Build Lab For Farm Chemicals

Union Carbide Chemicals Company will build a biological research laboratory on its research farm at Clayton, N. C.—geared to conduct basic and applied biological studies for the company's agricultural chemicals development program.

The New York-headquartered chemicals company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, expects to begin construction this month and have the lab ready for occupancy in August.

The facility, in conjunction with the company farm, will carry on research related to insecticides, fungicides, weed killers, growth regulators and cotton defoliants.

Plans call for the building to cover 10,000 square feet. Attached greenhouses

—Continued on page 42

Dow Polyethylene Facility Reported Near Completion

Dow Chemical Company says it is nearing completion of the new polyethylene film plant at Fresno, Calif. Production, the Midland, Mich., firm says, should commence by early spring.

Plant offices, manufacturing units and warehouse will occupy some four acres of a twenty-four-acre site four miles southeast of Fresno. Film made at the plant will go into building, flexible packaging and agricultural applications.

Pfizer Victor in Ruling By FTC on Ad Charges

A Federal Trade Commission examiner has recommended dismissal of charges that Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., falsely advertised its antibiotic "Sigmamycin."

This was not a final decision, however, and the case may still be appealed, stayed or docketed for review, the commission says.

The ruling was based on the grounds that Pfizer had already abandoned the allegedly deceptive advertising before it had any knowledge that FTC was starting an investigation.

By fictitiously naming physicians, the advertising had the capacity to mislead, the hearing examiner, Edward Creel, said. But he felt that this was not a matter of great significance since "there were many physicians prescribing the product for their patients."

The Week's Price Changes

Bone and Carbon Blacks, Grapefruit, Patchouli Oils Advanced. Linseed and Soybean Meals, Succinic Anhydride Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Bone black, 1½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Carbon black, channel, ¾c. per lb. (p. 56).
Pigment, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb. (p. 53).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $6.50 per lb. (p. 51).
Grapefruit oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 51).
Olive oil, 5c. per gal. (p. 53).
Palmarosa oil, $1 per lb. (p. 51).
Patchouli oil, 30c. per lb. (p. 51).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).
Sperm oil, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Tin, straits, 1c. per lb. (p. 31).
Salts, 3/5c. to ½c. per lb. (p. 31).

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, yellow Ceara, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Cocount oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 53).
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 53).
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal. (p. 37).
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).
Palm oil, 1/10c. per lb. (p. 53).
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Refd., 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 53).
Succinic anhydride, 23c. per lb. (p. 37).
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 53).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Feb. 5, 1960	Jan. 29, 1960	Feb. 6, 1959
111.56	111.63	110.10

Oil Case Bills Headliners Today

Two of the country's biggest oil men will appear as witnesses today in Tulsa, Okla., as the government presses its latest antitrust suit against twenty-nine oil companies—and always in the background will be the unrelenting pressure in Washington for more and more restrictive legislation. This, observers point out as they watch the trial unfold, could take the form of increased government control of the industry or—less likely but always possible—outright price administration.

Due to take the stand today (February 8) are Eugene Holman, chairman and chief executive officer of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and P. C. Spencer, chairman of Sinclair Oil Corporation.

If the industry comes out of the case with a clean bill of health, the forces in Washington that want increased federal regulation will have received a severe blow.

If, on the other hand, they should be convicted, the companies could be fined $50,000 each. But that, it is being said, is far less than they will spend in defending themselves.

The companies, which together account for nearly all oil production and sales east of the Rockies, are charged with having conspired to raise prices, in violation of the antitrust laws, in late 1956—the time for the Suez crisis.

Mr. Holman and Mr. Spencer, the government has divulged, will be asked to

—Continued on page 55

BUYER: Thornton P. Vail, named director of purchases for the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

Great Lakes Carbon Has European Unit Under Way

Great Lakes Carbon Corpration has construction under way on a new plant in Ghent, Belgium.

Scheduled to begin operations during the second quarter of this year, the facility will produce "Dicalite" filteraids and filters.

Dicalite Europe Nord, SA, a new company, has been organized in Belgium to handle plant operation and sales. Great Lakes Carbon, headquartered in Chicago, holds a majority interest in the firm through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Great Lakes Carbon International, Ltd.

Succinic Anhydride Cut

Allied Chemical Corporation's National Aniline Division has reduced prices of succinic anhydride by 23 cents a pound. This makes the price in truckloads 51 cents a pound, and smaller quantities 52 cents. The reduction, says Allied, sole maker of the material, is designed to stimulate development of new applications.

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DIVISION HEAD: Benjamin S. Collins, appointed general manager of Nopco Chemical Company's plastics division in North Arlington, N. J.

Chemicals '59 Trade: Export-Import Peak

Foreign trade in chemicals and related products hit another peak in 1959 when both imports and exports rose sharply from those of 1958 to establish a new record. Preliminary estimates released last week by the Bureau of Census placed the total chemical trade at $1,846.6 million for the year.

Exports reached $1,493.3 million and imports $349.3 million. In 1958 the combined total was $1,646.1 million, made up of $1,366.1 million of exports and $280 million of imports.

A good part of the new peak was made possible by a big jump in both exports and imports of chemicals during December from the levels of November.

Exports went up to $152.5 million, to the highest monthly total ever recorded. November exports amounted to only $110 million and in December last year they were $113.6 million. Imports also hit a record high of $34.4 million, compared with $25.7 million in November and $25.5 million in December, 1958.

The bureau said that the sharp rise of chemical exports in November was due to increased exports of coaltar and other cyclic chemical products, chemical specialties and industrial chemicals.

Exports of all merchandise amounted to $17,566.2 million, about 2 percent under $17,892.7 million for 1958. December exports rose to $1,674.5 million and were the highest monthly level since November, 1957. They were about 13 percent above

—Continued on page 42

Chemstrand Getting Set To Hike Nylon Capacity

Chemstrand Corporation will boost its capacity for nylon 6/6 tire, carpet and industrial yarns by 50 percent. Not to be outdone by nylon 6 in the rush for the tire cord field, the Decatur, Ala., firm says that its expansion combined with other expansion plans of the nylon 6/6 industry will meet total demand of the tire industry (see nylon 6 stories on this page).

Chemstrand president E. A. O'Neal, jr., indicates that over 90 percent of the nylon tire cord market is currently held by nylon 6/6. He expects this position to continue in the future.

Chemstrand currently produces nylon 6/6 at Pensacola, Fla., in a plant with a capacity of 114 million pounds per year. The company is currently building a plant at Greenwood, S. C., with a planned capacity of 10 million pounds a year.

Additives Pot Continues to Boil: FDA Clears Package Chemicals, To Circulate a New 'Safe' List

The additives pot continues to boil in Washington. Last week Food & Drug Administration (1) listed eighty-four packaging chemicals which, it says, require no further proof that they are harmless and (2) revealed that it intends to circulate a list of fifty-one chemicals among qualified experts in the nation to back up the agency's view that these materials may be used in food without danger. The new list of fifty-one chemicals is in addition to the 182 food additives tagged "safe" by FDA several months ago (OPD, 11/23/59).

Flavoring manufacturers, meanwhile, are reported to be working with FDA to have the agency clear a batch of several hundred synthetic flavors and extracts as safe. This would complement FDA's action of a fortnight ago in sanctioning some 150 natural flavors (OPD, 1/25/60).

Other Additives Developments

Among the other additives developments in Washington:

- FDA is reported to be running off several thousand copies of a recent speech by George Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, assuring industry that the agency plans no wholesale crackdown on additives after March 6 (OPD, 2/1/60).
- The house interstate commerce committee this Wednesday (February 10) resumes its hearings on the administration's color additives legislation.
- President Eisenhower is said to be weighing a plea from eleven farm groups that the administration hold Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming in check on food additives.

FDA's stamp of approval on eighty-four chemicals used in making food packages and containers was given under the "prior sanctions" provisions of the food additives law.

Pointing out that the agency allowed the use of these materials prior to the enactment of the 1958 law, the FDA announcement makes it clear that manufacturers and users of food packagers made with these chemicals need not furnish further proof of their safety.

The agency has drawn up a regulation listing the eighty-four chemicals by purpose of use and provides several limitations and specifications.

It requires packaging ingredients to be of good commercial grade, suitable for contact with food and used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

Under good manufacturing practice, FDA points out, packaging chemicals are

—Continued on page 62

Allied's Capital Spending Will Double During 1960

Allied Chemical Corporation, New York, expects capital expenditures for 1960 to be about $85 million, or more than double 1959 outlays of $40 million, says Kerby H. Fisk, chairman of the board and chief executive officer. This is a substantial upward revision of earlier estimates.

Expenditures for 1960 will include tripling the company's "Caprolan" tire yarn production, and a substantial expansion of capacity for caprolactam, the intermediate for "Caprolan" nylon. The company sells caprolactam to other producers of nylon 6 fibers and plastics.

Barium & Chemicals Expands

Barium & Chemicals, Inc., Willoughby, Ohio, has started an expansion program with purchase of a 165,000-square-foot plant at Steubenville, Ohio. The new unit will increase the company's production facilities for high-purity barium and strontium compounds.

JOINS TEXAS BUTADIENE: Lt. Gen. Manuel J. Asensio, USAF (Retired), who has joined Texas Butadiene & Chemical International, Ltd., to become chief executive officer of the Argentine company it is organizing in Buenos Aires.

Gypsy Moth Litigation Flies Into High Court

The battle of a group of Long Island, N. Y., residents against the mass spraying program of the Department of Agriculture to control the gypsy moth infestation has been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

An appeal from the Circuit Court ruling of last October, denying the residents the injunction they sought to halt the program, was docketed with the court late last month. The government is expected to file its answering petition with the court by February 26.

The complaining residents claim that the New York conservation law was violated when the state conservation commissioner entered into the arrangement with the Department of Agriculture that delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture the right to undertake the spray program.

They claim the New York law is limited in scope in that it does not give the commissioner the right to delegate his authority and further that the New York law relates solely to insects and diseases injurious to plants, as distinguished from trees, where the infestation by the gypsy moth occurred.

Heyden Will Get Big Loan From Prudential Insurance

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation has completed arrangements to borrow $17.5 million from Prudential Insurance Company of America.

The New York chemical concern says the money will be used largely for expansion and redemption of existing notes.

Heyden will place $10 million worth of 5⅞ percent notes with Prudential by April 30, 1962, and the remaining $7.5 million by April 30, 1963. The notes will be due July 1, 1982.

Colors Hearing Now a Question For High Court

Can the Food & Drug Administration refuse to hold a public hearing on its proposed orders to delist a certified coaltar color on the grounds that the arguments in favor of the hearing are no longer relevant?

This issue—important to the administration of the coaltar color provisions of the food, drugs and cosmetic act—is being presented to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision by Dyestuffs & Chemicals, Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

The issue has reached the court on an appeal from the decision of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals. That decision held that the Supreme Court's decision in the Florida Citrus Exchange case had settled the questions raised by the chemical company in protesting the delisting of FD&C yellows 3 and 4 and also held that the FDA was not obligated to consider the matter further in public hearing.

FDA Made Its Move in 1957

FDA moved to delist the two certified coaltar colors, which were used to color butter and oleomargarine, in January, 1957.

After receiving protests and announcing that a hearing would be held at a later date, the entire proceedings were stayed while the courts reviewed the overriding question of the right of the agency to delist a color once it had been certified for a particular use.

When the Supreme Court ruled in the Florida Citrus Exchange case that the power to delist rested with the agency when subsequent tests showed a certified color not to be "harmless," FDA promptly issued a final order delisting the two yellow colors and rejected the requests for public hearings.

Dyestuffs & Chemicals, Inc., protested to the circuit court that FDA acted unlawfully because it rejected the hearing petition on the grounds that the request was based on evidence no longer relevant in view of the citrus case.

The company contended that it should have been accorded the opportunity to present new evidence since it had the right to consider its evidence valid up until the time of the Supreme Court decision.

The circuit court, however, sided with the government and ruled the FDA acted properly since the stated grounds for objections to the delisting order, after the citrus exchange decision, were insufficient to warrant hearing.

The government is expected to reply to the chemical company's appeal petition within a few days, after which the Supreme Court will decide whether to take the case under review.

White Succeeds McCoy As BDSA Administrator

William A. White, sr., consultant with Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has been named administrator of the Business & Defense Services Administration by Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller. Mr. White succeeds Horace B. McCoy, who recently retired.

The Carbide man has seen previous service with BDSA and its predecessor, the Nationaal Production Authority.

Nylon Tire Yarn Plant To Be Erected by Dow

Dow Chemical Company has taken aim at the big nylon market that is developing for tire and other coarse filament yarns.

The Midland, Mich., company has just decided to build a plant for the manufacture of nylon 6 at the James River Division in Williamsburg, Va. The multi-million dollar unit will have an initial capacity of 12 million pounds per year for filament yarn, particularly for use in tire manufacture.

Caprolactam, the principal raw material for nylon 6, will be obtained from Dow Badische Chemical Company, a Dow associate in Freeport, Tex.

Petrochemicals Flexing for Big European Boom

Europe's petrochemical industry, a child prodigy of post-war boom, is flexing muscles for its biggest expansion ever. By the end of 1961, total investment in that quarter of the European economic scene will have increased $840 million since 1958, doubling its way to a total of $1,614 million.

That's the outlook as traced in the latest report from the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, a Paris-headquartered grouping of the continent's free world countries.

Participating in this vast petrochemical splurge will be only four—but the most potent four—of the OEEC states. Germany, according to the report, will spend $250 million, France $225 million, Italy $195 million and the United Kingdom $144 million.

As the facilities move on stream, petrochemical output will soar to nearly 2.4 million tons, up from 1,583,000 at the start of 1959.

Profiting will be Europe's expanding and materials-hungry synthetic rubber and plastics industries, as well as makers of ethylene oxide derivatives and solvents.

A little afield from petrochemicals but set to reap a harvest demand-wise is the dyestuff industry. For as textile output holds about steady in the next few years, dye makers, looking around for other materials to color, will find ready customers in the booming plastics field. Plastics, according to the OEEC report, inspired by the petrochemical boost, will

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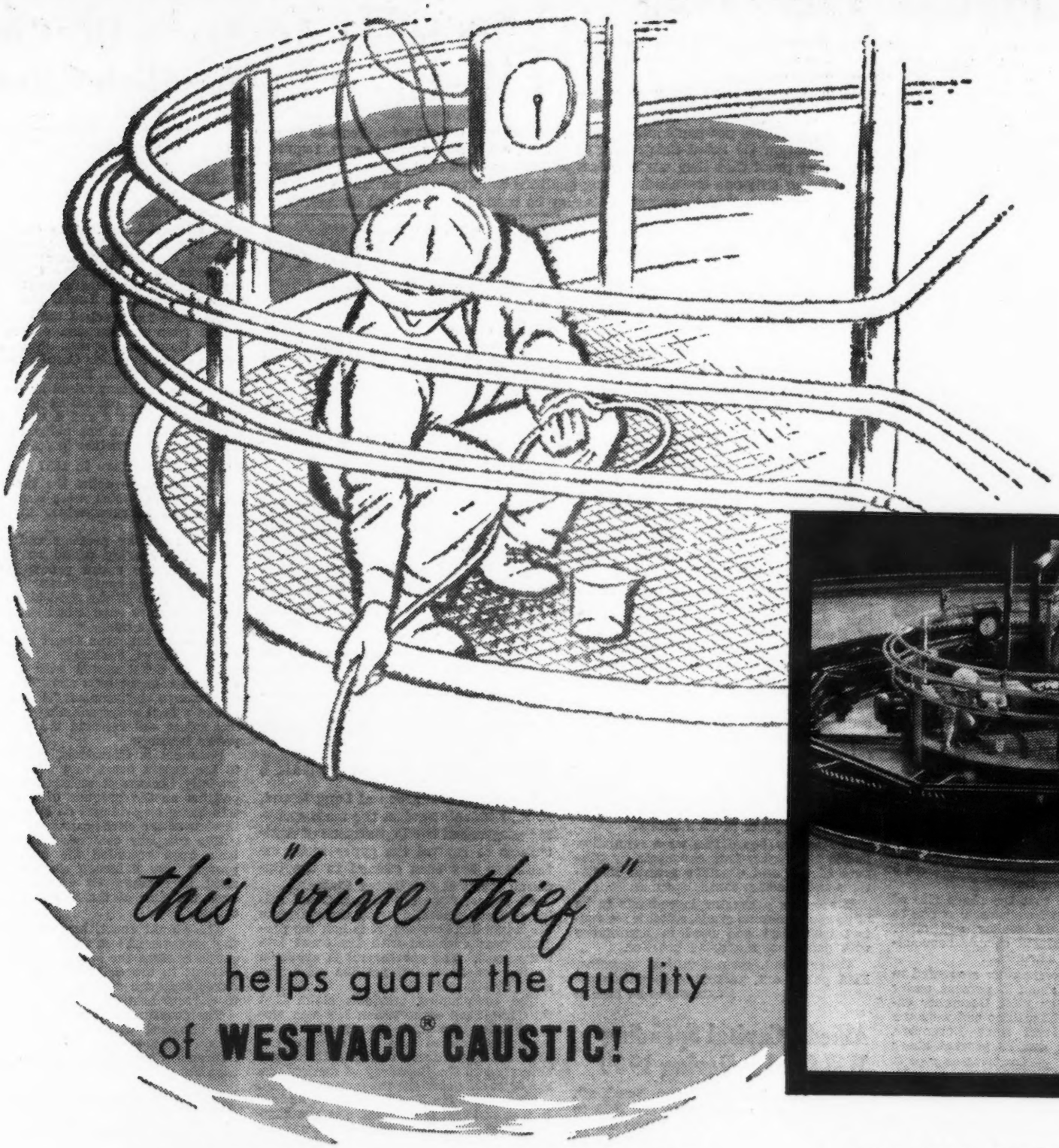

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Plastics Year: 1960

Polyester and epoxy resins will be in the vanguard as plastics output thumps up to an even 6 billion pounds this year. That's the word from Donald G. Patterson, vice-president of plastics for Reichhold Chemicals, Inc.

Last week's fifteenth annual conference of the reinforced plastics division of the Society of the Plastics Industry, provided an appropriate occasion for dusting off the crystal ball.

"Six billion pounds in '60," deemed a good slogan, actually represents a conservative estimate, Mr. Patterson says—just an 8 percent hike as against 30 percent industry-wide last year.

No preserve of steel, rubber, natural fibers or concrete is safe from these fast-striding, ubiquitous resins, it is suggested.

And they're not just poachers. Where they plant their banner, they stay and expand: In boats—sixteen-foot boats today, forty-foot boats tomorrow; in furniture, automobiles, homes, schools, offices.

Bring about a modification in today's outmoded building codes, Mr. Patterson believes, and the top will fall out of the market—if indeed it has one.

And while the industry was innocently singing its own praises last week, came an objective obbligato from the government, backing it up 100 percent.

"The rapid growth of plastic materials production," says a report from Business & Defense Services Administration, "is illustrated by a comparison of statistics for 1955-56." During that period, the agency notes, output totaled only 4,124,000,000 pounds as against nearly 6 billion in 1959."

Chemical Buyers Given a Warning: Recession Due But You'll Weather It

Another business recession is ahead for 1961, but the chemical and allied industries will weather it. In fact, when the dip smooths out, the chemical people will find themselves on their feet and climbing. Their climb will take them up to an annual sales figure of $42.2 billion by 1970—a considerable gain from the predicted level of $26.4 billion for 1960. That is the way Peter W. Hoguet, president of Econometric Institute, New York, sees it and that is the way he told it to the Chemical Buyers Group of the National Asociation of Purchasing Agents at their annual mid-winter conference in New York last week.

MANUFACTURING CHIEF: Calvin L. Dickinson, named director of manufacturing for American Potash & Chemical Corporation plants at Trona, Calif., and Henderson, Nev.

Making the same points he made at the group's Chicago meeting the week before, Mr. Hoguet said he expects drug sales to rise 5 to 6 percent this year, to reach an approximate $2.7 billion level.

Chemicals will still be a bargain in the days ahead. Mr. Hoguet foresees annual price increases of 2½ percent a year for goods in general, but only a 1 percent increase for chemical materials.

The production picture for chemicals looks good, too. Mr. Hoguet foresees a rise of 5 percent a year until 1970.

The recession Mr. Hoguet sees ahead is expected in the middle or latter part of 1961. When it comes, industrial production will fall off 5 to 6 percent, Mr. Hoguet

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Pyridine Capacity Doubling

Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation is doubling capacity of its synthetic pyridine plant. The Indianapolis, Ind., firm expects to complete work on the expansion during the fourth quarter of this year.

Sherwin-Williams Plans A New Research Center

Sherwin-Williams Company has divulged plans to establish a new research center in Chicago. A modern, one-story, 43,000-square-foot building has been purchased on a site only a few blocks from the company's plant facilities in that city.

Upon completion early this summer, the center will house research departments for paint, resins, mineral products, paint and varnish development and analytical research. All are presently located at the Chicago plant.

Ammonium Sulfate Is Flowing Smoothly Today, But Producers Hear of a Bumpy Road Ahead

Cokeoven operators may feel easier these days about moving ammonium sulfate (supply had tightened up a couple of notches during the steel strike), but a tough marketing struggle lies ahead. Coke and coal chemicals people have been warned not to let themselves be lulled to sleep by the temporary fair weather: "Do not be too complacent," they have been told. "You have seen what your competitors are doing with synthetic ammonia products . . . They are an aggressive well-organized group that will fight every inch of the way to keep and expand their markets."

Addressing a Chicago meeting of the American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute last week, Dr. Vincent Sauchelli, chemical technologist with the National Plant Food Institute, assured his audience that ammonium sulfate would be able to maintain its present tonnage and even gain some during the next decade.

Ammonium Sulfate Output in 1958

The industry produced 674,768 tons of ammonium sulfate and sold 652,126 tons of it during 1958, he reported. This was consumed in fertilizer as 120,561 tons of nitrogen—roughly 5 percent of overall nitrogen consumption.

If the industry is to expand this share of the fertilizer market, he said, "a determined, organized improvement in product and sales direction and management will be needed."

One marketing suggestion advanced by Dr. Sauchelli:

Turn the sulfur content of the product into a selling point. It's also a plant nutrient, and the farmer should be told he's benefitting from it.

"In an increasing number of agricultural areas this sulfate content will become increasingly important," he says, "as the application of highly concentrated forms of fertilizer materials is continued."

What sort of problems are the coke and coal chemicals people running up against, aside from the razor-sharp competition of petroleum producers? For one thing, Dr. Sauchelli notes, a number of natural gas firms have disclosed plans to start supplying nitrogen.

They will be potent competitors, he believes: "After all, they are one step ahead in securing hydrogen."

Another trouble spot that calls for some eagle-eyed trouble-shooting, he suggests,

—Continued on page 34

HEADS NEW DIVISION: Ralph M. Knight, elected president of the new chemical division of Rexall Drug & Chemical Company, Los Angeles. He had been vice-president and polyethylene manager of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation.

Calcined Alumina Offer Is Made By Government

About 6,000 short tons of calcinated alumina are being offered for sale by General Services Administration on a sealed bid basis, to be opened March 21. The material will be offered "as is," f.o.b. carriers conveyance, Sharonville Depot, Sharonville, Ohio.

The material was acquired by GSA from France for the national stockpile but is now excess to defense requirements. Calcined alumina is used chiefly in the production of aluminum, but large quantities are also used in making refractory bricks and cements, spark plugs, insulators, porcelain and glass mixes, and sometimes ceramic dishes, tubes and laboratory ware.

Miles Chemical Has New Research Setup

Miles Chemical Company, bent on greater all-out research activity, has just undertaken a reorganization of its entire research structure. Assuming important duties under the new setup is Dr. Willard J. Croxall, who has been named research coordinator and assistant to the president.

The reorganization dovetails with an overall corporate research realignment directed by W. A. Compton, vice-president in charge of research and medical affairs for Miles Laboratories, the parent company based in Elkhart, Ind.

The new research arrangement includes the establishment of a central co-

—Continued on page 47

CMRA Unit to Meet

Chemical Market Research Association of Southern California will hold a luncheon meeting Thursday (February 11) at the Rodger Young Auditorium, Los Angeles. Guest speaker will be Arthur T. Schramm, field sales manager for the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corporation. His topic will be "Chemical Additives in Foods."

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 5-14.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., February 21-24.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., April 4-6.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 7-8.

Animal Health Institute, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., April 17-19.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, February 9.

Association of Southern Feed & Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Riverside hotel, Gatlinburg, Tenn., June 21-22.

Chemical Market Research Association, consumer market research meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., February 17-18.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 16-18.

Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., March 16-18.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, March 16-17.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3.

Electrochemical Society, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, March 3-4.

Lead Industries Association, annual meeting, Chase-Park Plaza hotels, St. Louis, Mo., April 6-7.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 23.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central regional conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 8-10.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, western regional conference, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 15-16; annual meeting, Boca Raton hotel and club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 4-7.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry & Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 29-March 4.

Society of the Plastics Industry, western sectional conference, New Riviera hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 8-9; Canadian section conference, London hotel, London, Ont., April 25-26; national conference and annual meeting, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-13.

Southern Paint & Varnish Production Club, annual convention, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., March 16-19.

Stanford Research Institute, symposium on chemical reactions in the lower and upper atmosphere, Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, April 18-20.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 15.

Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 22-25.

Textile Research Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 24-25.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, spring meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11; annual meeting, Poland Spring House, Poland Spring, Maine, June 27-29.

Weed Society of America, annual meeting, Cosmopolitan hotel, Denver, Col., February 22-25.

DIXON CHEMICAL AND RESEARCH, INC.

1260 Broad Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
Executive Offices: EDison 8-4000
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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 5 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls. dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l. works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech. flaked, bbls., bgs. c.l., frt alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms. dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. .. 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib dms. l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib dms., l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb dm., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns. dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .. lb. 1.30 - 1.45
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylene tetrabromide, 15-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distr., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (30 mesh), 250-lb bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works, lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ... lb. .58 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bifluoride

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. .. .. lb. .35 - —
Agar USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.35
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs., same basis . lb 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin tech fib dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.28 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls, same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb 28.80 -28.90
Soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. lb .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol dms. c.l. dlvd. ... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more works lb 1.47 - —
55 lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys. 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. 17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.)
Almond oil artif. bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil nat. bitter t.p.a. bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, ens., dms. ..... lb. .70 1.20

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
a.p.a	available phosphoric acid	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
		Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
approx.	approximately	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
artif.	artificial	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes			SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	S.E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
		kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
		lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid		
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline			t.l.	truck loads
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	t.w.	tank wagons
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral		
dest.dist	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo			w.w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs..... lb. .30 - .38
powd., cs ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao kgs. ..... lb .60 - .70
powd. kgs. ..... lb .80 - —
Aloin USP bbls. dms. kgs. ... lb 3.25 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine)
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium gran. bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works.....100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt dms. ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potassium gran. bgs. works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works. .... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ....100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cybs., c.l., works... lb, .0495 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb .0570 .1095
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ .20¼
bulk, c.l., basis 80%..... lb. .14½ —
Aluminum fluoride in 6b. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra l.c.l. works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ —
bgs. 20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .03¾ —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. 04¾ —
bulk, c.l., same basis lb. .03¼ —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, t.b dms., works lb. .82½ —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½ —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
99.5% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. 19 - —
fib dms., contract, works lb .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (see Aluminum hydrate)
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2310 —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined)
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .48½ —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c per lb for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .40¼ —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. 39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb 40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. 39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb 40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs c.l., works, frt equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works lb .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide tech., paste, dms., f.t alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms. frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms, 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325.00 - —
dms., ton lots ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Ammonium bichromate dms. works. lb 42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms. dlvd lb .2145 .2245

Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 5.75 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 - 8.20
USP gran fib dms lb .17½- —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate tech., 200-lb. dm f.o.b works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)
Ammonium iodide NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b works lb 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .20½- —
dms., t.l.l. frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80% dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs works lb 1.22 - —
fib dms. 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate dem. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bags, f.o.b. works ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs. c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Imp. Canadian 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship'l point, frt equald to $3 ton base price ton 68.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech. fine gran. 250-lb dm f.o.b works E lb 28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate gran. bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 15.48 - 17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works, lb. .18 —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comL, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate ogs. c.l. t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb .26½ .27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular bulk f.o.b works base price ton .12.00 —
purif., bgs., f.o.b works lb .08½- .15
Large granular bulk, c.l., works, ton 45.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l. t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l., works ton 56.0 - —
bgs., l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 3.20 .20
Ammonium sulfide, ntg., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .22 .26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald. nasis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb. 17.50 - 23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms. lb. 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb 18½ 19
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .20 - 20½
tanks same basis lb 16 - 16½
Ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks; dlvd lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb .19¾ .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l. works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 70 - —
tanks, works lb 60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms lb 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, cms, c.l. works, lb. .26¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾ —

Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .73 - 1.08
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.05
Anethole, tech., dms. lb. .92 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.12 - —
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 - 140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb 120.00 - 130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline)
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP dms. lb 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99% 150-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., c.l., frt alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide bgs. c.l. frt. alld, lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx 65% bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs, lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
Areca nuts, powd. bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms, 10-kilo lots or more kilo 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo 60.00 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, cms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls lb. .75 —
Aromatic petroleum solvents—See Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls, c.l., works lb. .021 - —
Arsenic trioxide USP, dms lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd. bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls, l.c.l. works lb .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum cns lb .38 - .40
Powd., bbls dms lb .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 80.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 71.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP 25 50-kilo dms., kilo 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo 10.35 - —
5-kilo dms. kilo 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo 11.60 - —
500-gram bottle kilo 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide)
Asphalt, gilsonite black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
ex-whse N. Y. N. J ton 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt. bgs., c.l., mines ton 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines ton 41.00 - —
270° 295 F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
Manjak No 10 crude, dms., works, lb .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tank wagon refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried bgs lb 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF dms. lb 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 196.00 - —
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech. cryst. bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —

Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton. 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton. 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide dms., c.l., works, ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 - 55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton. 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.63 - 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 - 10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 1.95 - 2.70
55-60%, cns lb 2.50 - 3.05
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - —
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .55
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Central American, bgs lb. Nom.
Chilean, bgs. lb. .58 Nom.
Refd. USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .63 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .23 - —
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 99.00 - —
Imp., Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton. 93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .34 - —
Chicago district gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .34 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Mcnnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .34 - .40
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd., gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum Sumatra cs. lb. .33 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys. smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, coys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purit., fib dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., cms lb. .58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, NF, USP, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works, lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian cns. lb. 11.00 - 12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthole acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate USP dms. lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark bls lb .50 - .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½- .26¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 8.67 - 10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton. 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 20.87 - 22.87
cryst., 99.9% bgs., c.l., works. ton. 163.50 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 12.30 - 14.30
dms., c.l., works ton. 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 13.05 - —
gran., 99.9% bgs. c.l., works. ton. 112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton. 174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis. 100 lbs. 10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago. 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 10.10 - 12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls. works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.53 - —
Bromine, purif. cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —

Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.48	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys	lb.	1.80	1.90
Bromstyrol, bots.	lb.	5.35	5.70
Brucine, cns.	oz.	1.75	Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns.	oz.	1.75	1.90
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	.80	.85

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy	lb.	.21	—
cyls., l.c.l., refy	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
Butane-1, tanks, works	lb.	.0625	—
Butane-2, tanks, works	lb.	.0570	—
n-Butyl acetate, terment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½	—
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl aldenyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.36	—
tanks works	lb.	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l. works	lb.	.55½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate dms.,	lb	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalat (see Dibutyl phthalate)			
Butyl stearate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Mississippi	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Butylamine (see Mono- Di- and Tri-butylamine)			
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.47	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47½	—
tc., t.l., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd	lb.	4.75	—
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).			
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol)			
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Butyric acid 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.40	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	5.45	—
Light shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	4.55	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	5.20	—
Medium light shade bbls., same basis	lb.	4.80	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	—
Yellow all shades, bbls. frt alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.75	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms.	lb	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd.	lb.	1.30	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.61	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.91	—
Red, light shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	1.68	—
Red, medium shade bbls., same basis	lb.	1.83	—
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.76	—
Red, maroon shade bbls., same basis	lb.	1.99	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.72	—
Maroon, dark shade bbls., same basis	lb.	2.74	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.54	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.68	—
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.52	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.84	—
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.19	—
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls. frt alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.15	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
Cajuput oil, native cns.	lb	1.75	2.55
Redist., USP, cns	lb	1.95	2.10
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots	lb.	12.00	30.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	—
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.10	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.97	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk, whiting 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	30.00	35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	45.00	50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	—
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	55.00	57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	117.50	167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	137.50	187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	—
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.80	—
Calcium chloride, liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald.	ton.	12.50	—
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.00	—
Purif., gran., dms.	lb.	.27	—
Solid., 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	ton.	36.00	73.00
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	.55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms	lb.	1.95	—
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 150-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.73½	—
USP, powd., 150-lb. dm, ton	lb.	.66½	—
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works.	lb.	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies	cs.	23.85	25.60
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	33.30	36.55
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.38	.40
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works	lb.	3.25	—
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more	kilo.	35.00	—
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).			
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms	lb.	1.24	1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.	lb.	8.25	—
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	ton.	86.00	—
bgs., c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works	ton.	80.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	ton.	96.00	—
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	97.65	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	ton.	107.65	—
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices			
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		7.45	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs.		7.95	—
Tribasic NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.		9.25	—
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.		10.00	—
Calcium phytate bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y.	lb.	.39	—
Calcium resinate precip. dms ton. lots, frt. alld., works	lb.	.40¼	—
Calcium silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	—

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL (AMP)

CSC's Economical Emulsifier

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AMP AMP AMP AMP
AMP AMP AMP AMP
AMP AMP AMP AMP

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CAN YOU EMPLOY THIS EXTRAORDINARY WORKER?

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CSC AMP

Neutral Equivalent	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by Wt., max.	0.8%
Distillation Range	156°C-177°C
below 161°C. max.	10%
above 168°C. max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile Matter by Weight, max.	0.005%

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Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel NF X powd. 100-lb dms. lb 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms incl. c.l., works lb .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.63 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs lb. 85 - .90
USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. .59 - —
Syn. USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 60 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
ctns 500-lb lots lb 86 - —
ctns smaller lots lb 87 - —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more ... lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy dms. lb .35 - .55
White, dms. lb .26 - .50
Cananga oil native, cns. ..... lb. 6.50 7.00
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb. .58 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.15
powd., bgs. ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Capric acid, dms ..... lb. .35½ - .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - .34½
Caprolactum monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .49 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb .19 - —
dms., l.t.l. same basis .... lb .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald . lb .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works ... lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works ..... lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms ..... lb. .35½ - .38
tanks ..... lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red)
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms. ..... lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .17½ - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .17¼ - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel rubber heads, bulk, c.l., works lb .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¼ - —
Carbon black, furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06¾ —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l. works ..... lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. ..... lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. ... lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .22½ - —
Carbon dioxide, indust. wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E. ton 60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. of more, dlvd., Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 .091
5-gal. dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¼ - —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms smaller lots, works . lb. 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. ..... lb. 39.00 -42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" .. lb. 3.20 - —
Bleached "B" ..... lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. ... lb. 2.30 - —
Guatemala, cs. ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. ..... lb. 2.35 - —
Ceylon, bgs. ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. ... lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. ... lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 Nom.
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .81
refd., pure, ton lots ..... lb. .90 - .92
North country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb. .71 - .73
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
North country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .73 - .75
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.09 - 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots ... lb. 1.13 - 1.15
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19 - .19¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb 23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb 25 - —
Cassella acid, dms, frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls ..... lb .30 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb .29 - —
"C," bls ..... lb .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls ..... lb. .34 - —
"B," bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom. blown, dms. c.l. lb 25.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb .26.50 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb 27.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb .28.50 - —
tanks lb .25.00 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l lb .25.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb .26.60 - —
tanks lb .23.60 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .24.50 - —
bgs., ton lots lb .28.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb .30.50 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb .21.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb .22.50 - —
tanks ..... lb .21.50 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .21.25 - —
dms., l.c.l ..... lb .22.25 - —
tanks ..... lb .19.25 - —
refd., deod., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .26.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27.50 - —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .23.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .24.50 - —
tanks ..... lb .21.50 - —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .17¾ - —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb 44¼ 46¼
Split, dms lb 37¼ .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs. c.l. works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat. cns. ..... lb 5.25 - —
Syn. cns. ..... lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, crvst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls .... lb. Nom.
Caustic potash (see Potash, caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms ..... lb. .62 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb .33 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. E. lb. .35 .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb. .595 605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd, E lb. .545 .555
38% butyryl content half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content bgs. dlvd., E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure high vis. bgs., 23,000 lb lots or more works, frt alld lb .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride (see Rare Earth Chloride).
Cerium chloride 46% dms dlvd lb 25 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.40 - —
77% CeO fib dms 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more dlvd lb 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.15 - —
Cetyl alcohol NF fib cns. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb .41½ - —
fib cns., l.c.l., same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb 50½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.25 - —
Roman, cs. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF fib dms., c.l., works lb .25 .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb .26½ .32½
fib dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated)
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal hardwood lump bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton 78.00 -80.00
5-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b plant ton 87.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs c.l., same basis ton 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil NF cns. ..... lb 4.15 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min. dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb .24 - —
tanks multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. ..... lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼ -
dms l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works ... lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units,, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 5.75
tanks, multiple units,, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. 24½ —
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald lb .19 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt equald lb .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene tech., liq. dms., frt alld lb 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene fused bbls. lb 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l. frt alld. lb 75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 77 - —
tanks, same basis lb 73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 54 - —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l. frt alld. lb 77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd to N.Y Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms. l.c.l., works, dlvd to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms., smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb 18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb 19 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb 17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E 100% basis lb. 81 - —
Powd dlvd & 100% basis lb 86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd dlvd E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms. frt alld lb. 75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .37 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comL cyls., 100 lbs., frt alld lb 1.07 - —
cyls. 100 lbs. same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald lb .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .0415 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech. dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l. same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline chloride fib dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt adjusted kilo 2.75 3.00
Chrome green, CP dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .43 - —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Reduced color 25% ..... lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Chrome orange CP bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms. 500-2,000-lb lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib dms., c.l. frt alld lb 1.20 —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 44½ - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 45¼ - —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots ... lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .25 - —
NF yellow broken, bgs. ..... lb .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid refd bots. ... lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde dms ... lb .92 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. .lb. .62 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs ..... lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots ..... lb 36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns. dms ..... lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Extra, bots. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.10
Citric acid USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½ - .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb .28 - .28¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Java-type, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Citronellal, bots., dms ..... lb 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.70
Civet, artif. bots. ..... lb. 13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots ..... oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton 8.00 -11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl port net-ton. 29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. airfloated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia bgs., c.l., works, ton. 10.00 -12.00
Georgia bgs. l.c.l works. ton. 15.50 - —
China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse ton 35.00 -36.00
China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton 50.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse net-ton 60.00 -70.00
Cleaners Naphtha petroleum, 105°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .145 - —
140°F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .154 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb 1.05 - —
1,6, tech, solid, dms., frt. alld. .lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. .. lb 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs ..... lb. .40½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .42½ - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.70 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
96.4% low. or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
CMC, purif, high vis. (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soins., tanks, works ... gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½ - —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust. bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ..... ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber bulk, works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue genuine 250 lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½ - —
Liq. 6% Co. dms ..... lb. .57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 97.99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co. kgs. same basis. lb 1.29 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .33½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. ..... lb. .59 - .64
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York, lb. .19½ - —
tanks, Pac. coast ..... lb. .17½ - —
Refd., deodorized, dms. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. .... lb. .30½ - .33
tanks ..... lb. .28 - —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .31½ - .34
tanks ..... lb. .29 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot ..... lb. .08¼ - .08⅝
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. ..... gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls ..... lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots ..... oz. 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Collodion USP, dms ..... lb .32½ - —
USP, flexible, dms ..... lb. .34 - —

Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.75	—
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.16	.18
Condurango bark, bls	lb.	.18	.20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	.27
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.60	.65
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35	2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3635	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.3785	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.45½	.46
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works,	lb.	.31	.31½
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.39¼	.39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.4135	.4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	.65
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.51¼	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52¼	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.33	.36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾	.32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.49¼	—
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type Red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50½	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works.	lb.	.48½	—
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	—
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.41½	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885	—
CP, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	13.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.25	15.75
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	24.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	24.75	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	29.60	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	31.10	—
Copper undecylenate dms.	lb	2.75	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	lb.	245.00	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f.	lb.	240.00	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.00	10.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½	—
Yugoslavian, bgs	lb.	.08½	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.14¼	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05½	—
Refd., salad, dms	lb.	.1998	.2025
tanks	lb.	.1798	—
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more	gram.	1.05	1.10
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	59.00	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.09½	.09⅝
tanks, Valley	lb.	.09¼	.09⅜
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.09¼	—
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.09⅜	.09½
Foots, (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.04	—
Refd., salad, dms.		.14½	.14¾
tanks	lb.	.12½	—
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.30	—
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.90	1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. chys.,	lb.	3.05	3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	—
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works.	gal.	.226	—
Refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.38	—
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.			
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area	lb.	1.72	1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys., dms., same basis	lb.	1.42	1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	—
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16½	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns.	lb.	1.80	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same bassi	gal.	1.15	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
tanks, frt. equald	gal.	1.00	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more	gal.	1.03½	—
less than 50 dms., same basis	gal.	1.05	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.25	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works	lb.	.21	—
bgs., l.t.l., works	lb.	.22	—
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs.	lb	1.00	—
Powd., cs.	lb	1.15	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	12.00	16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.30	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.31	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27	—
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns.	lb.	15.50	17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N gran. bgs., Niagara Falls Ont., contract	ton	57.00	—
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works.	unit-ton	2.85	—
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	75.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	ton.	96.00	—
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	—
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.02	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal	1.10	—
dms., c.l., dlvd. W of Rockies	gal.	.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.85	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55	—
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works	gal.	.50	—
5-39 dms., same basis	gal.	.60	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.36	—
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E	lb.	.28½	—
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.29½	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.26	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	49	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47	—
Cypress oil, bots.	lb	5.30	—

D

2,4-D tech, bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	—
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.52
tanks, works	lb.	.42	—
Dammar gum, Batavia A E, cs	lb.	No stocks.	
East India, Batu, bold, bgs.	lb	.14¼	16¼
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.08½	.09½
black, bold bgs	lb.	14½	16½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.12¼	.13¼
unscraped bgs.	lb.	.13	.14¼
East India, Batu, pale, chips, bgs.	lb.	.14¼	.16
nubs and chips, bgs.	lb.	.09	.10
Siam, cs.	lb	.30	.33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.35	.40
No. 2, bgs	lb	.29	.32
No. 3, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs.	lb.	.17	.19

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Dandelion root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech. flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms. l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb .25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
1-Decanol tech. dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41- —
Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb .25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots..... lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate feed grade 13% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton.53.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs. c.l., works ton.66.25 -71.80
19% P paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l. ton.74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. 10 12
Neutral, bbls ..... lb .21 23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD 17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½ —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 74½ .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½ —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. 72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 77 - .83
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½ —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. .75½ .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ —
SD2B dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .69 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 73 - 79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
ethyl, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - 79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 75½ - 81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c per gal higher
West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tankcars is maintained
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 9.37 - —
Indust. grade 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light paper bgs. c.l., 100 lbs 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. ..... 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse.... 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
USP dms. ..... lb 19¾ - —
Diacetyl flavor grade bots ... lb. 4.30 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½ - —
Dialkylamine dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. 98½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine dry, tech. fib dms. lb 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate dms. c.l. works. lb .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .94 - —
tanks same basis lb .91 - —
Dibromobenzene bgs 500-lb lots, lb .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms. dlvd lb. .65 - —
t.t.l., dms. same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .69 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd .... lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
tanks works lb 03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l. works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l. works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 71 - —
tanks dlvd lb 67 - —
Diethyl oxalate dms, c.l. f.o.b. works lb 42½ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms. c.l. works lb .19½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb 17½ - —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l. t.l. works lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works lb 2.25 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks, frt alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .53½- —
tanks same basis lb. 49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate)
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾ —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms. c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate dms., c.l. works lb. .30¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. works lb. .27¼- —
dms. l.c.l works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots, 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 4.20 - —
Diglycol laurate dms ..... lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate dms. ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms. works lb 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram .04 - .041
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram .04 - .041
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns..... lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55 gal. dms., dlvd..... lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms. c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis ... lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone dms. ... lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 - —
N-N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W of Rockies
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E .... lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily dms. ... lb. .11 - —
Refd. 63°C., dms. ..... lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62¼- —
tanks works dlvd. ..... lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works... lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd E .... lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms. l.c.l. works ..... gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works ..... gal. .42 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
Dipentene, steam, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works ..... lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works.. lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, ens. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. ... lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .14¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l. frt. alld. .... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .23 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No 1 ..... lb 15.65 -17.60
No 2 ..... lb 15 65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1..... lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 ..... lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1..... lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 ..... lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 ..... lb 5.55 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1..... lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1..... lb. 9.15 -11.65
No. 5 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
No. 6 ..... lb 3.30 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No 5 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
No 6 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
No 7 ..... lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No 3 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 ..... lb 19 60 -20.05
No 5 ..... lb 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 ..... lb.23 60 -24.00
No 19 ..... lb 15 00 -15.45
No. 21 ..... lb 3.90 4.35
No. 22 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 23 ..... lb 24.15 -24 65
No. 33 ..... lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No 2 ..... lb 15 65 -16 10
Yellow, D&C, No 7..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 ..... lb 10.50 -10 95
No. 10 ..... lb 13 05 -13 50
No. 11 ..... lb 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1..... lb.15.65 -16 10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1..... lb.15.65 -16.10
Red., Ext., D&C, No. 1..... lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1.... lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R. extra, conc. .. lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T ..... lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. ..... lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. ... lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR ..... lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. ..... lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL ..... lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G.... lb. 1.39 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B ..... lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G ..... lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX ..... lb 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y ..... lb 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black extra, conc lb 1.37 - —
21010 Brown RX conc ..... lb 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B ..... lb 2.40 - —
22310 Red FC ..... lb 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW ..... lb 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD ..... lb. .93 - —
22810 Blue 2B extra conc. .... lb 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX conc ..... lb 1.60 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. ... lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. .... lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. ..... lb 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. ... lb 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B conc lb 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L ..... lb 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. ... lb 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% ..... lb 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K extra... lb 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. ..... lb 1.02 - —
33680 Brown B ..... lb 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF ..... lb 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G ..... lb 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX ..... lb 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals ..... lb 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals. lb 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG ..... lb 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B conc. .. lb 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN ..... lb 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb 2.44 - —
43945 Blue B, extra conc. ..... lb 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX ..... lb 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ ..... lb 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX ..... lb 2.22 - —
53185 Black GXCF conc. .... lb .38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC..... lb. 3.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

59700	Golden orange GFD single paste	lb.	2.70	—
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90	—
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb	2.28	—
59825	Jade green NC (supra, double paste	lb	1.50	—
61570	Alizarin green CG extra	lb	3.53	—
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb	3.78	—
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb	3.02	—
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb	2.82	—
70800	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums dlvd. No.

12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb	1.70	—
12055	Oil orange 7078 V	lb	5.87	—
26120	Oil red N-1700	lb	1.76	—
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88	—
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06	—
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb	.80	—
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base,	lb	6.13	—
	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.89	—
	Spirit brown GN	lb	5.30	—
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb	5.87	—
	Spirit red B conc	lb	6.41	—
	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb	4.62	—
12055	Spirit orange 7078 V	lb	1.25	—
	Spirit blue THN	lb	5.06	—

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Echinacea root, bls		lb.	1.25	—
Elm bark, grinding, bls.		lb	.30	.32
Powd., bbls., bxs		lb.	.50	.55
Select, bundles		lb	75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP	bots	oz.	48.40	—
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd.		lb.	2.70	—
Eosin red toner, bbls., works		lb	1.85	—
Ephedrine syn., USP, anhyd.,	bots. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.93	1.00
hydrous	bots 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms.,		oz.	.60	.65
Ephedrine sulfate USP cryst., dms.,		oz.	.60	.80
USP, powd., dms.		oz.	.60	.80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.29½	—
dms., l.c.l, dlvd		lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.27	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).				
1-Epinephrine base, syn. USP, bots.,	100 gram lots	gram	.58	—
Erigeron oil, cns.		lb	11.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined		lb.	1.00	1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots		oz.	44.00	—
Eserine sulfate, bots		oz.	86.00	—
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.		lb.	.18½	—
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis		lb.	.18½	—
Ether (see specific product)				
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment 85-88%, dms., c.l. dlvd		lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16½	—
tanks dlvd		lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.12¾	—
99% dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.13	—
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16½	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.12½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.12¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.17	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.13	—
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.58½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.60	—
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.56	—
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.		lb.	.36	—
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.		lb.	.37	—
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.34	—
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of	Rockies	gal.	20.63	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	20.68	20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of	Rockies	gal.	.68	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	.73	.79
tanks, same basis		gal.	.52	—
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd. E. of	Rockies	gal.	21.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	21.80	21.86
tanks, same basis		gal.	21.59	—
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).				
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).				
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis		lb.	.21½	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.17½	—
Ethyl benzoate, bots		lb.	.75	1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.45	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.		lb.	.41	—
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l.,	works	lb.	.36	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works		lb.	.36¾	—
tanks, works		lb.	.34	—
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works		lb.	.85	1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).				
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, frt. alld. E		lb.	.73	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E.		lb.	.75	—
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld E.		lb.	.68	—
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld E.		lb.	.70	—
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works,		lb.	.20	.22
dms., works		lb.	.18	.20
tanks, works		lb.	.10	—
Ethyl cinnamate, cns.		lb.	3.35	3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.43½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.		lb.	.41½	—
Ethyl ether absolute, ACS dms		lb.	.27	—
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.		lb.	1.01	—
½-lb. cns.		lb.	1.09	—
¼-lb. cns.		lb.	1.21	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd &		lb.	.15	—
tanks, dlvd E.		lb.	.11	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd. E.		lb.	.38½	—
tanks, dlvd. E.		lb.	.34½	—
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.				
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E		lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis		lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.40	—
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev. Ore., Utah and Wash.				
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l. dlvd.		lb.	.23¾	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.25¼	—
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.21¼	—
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works		lb.	3.30	—
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt.	equald	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald		lb.	.52½	—
tanks, frt. equald.		lb.	.50	—
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP.	bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethyl oenanthate, dms		lb.	1.05	1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).				
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).				
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO_2	dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.44½	—
dms., l.c.l. dlvd.		lb.	.46	—
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.42	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.		lb	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks.	frt. alld	lb.	.83	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls.		lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).				
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.57	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.58	—
tanks, frt. alld.		lb.	.53	—
Ethylbenzene 99% dms. c.l. or t.l.,	frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.12½	—
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l.,	works	lb.	.30	—
dms., l.c.l., works		lb.	.30¾	—
tanks, works		lb.	.28	—
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate		lb.	.0475	.0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt.	equald	lb.	.30½	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald.		lb.	.31½	—
tanks, frt. equald		lb	.23½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.13	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.				
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l.,	dlvd. E	lb.	.16	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis		lb.	.13½	—
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd E.		lb.	.19½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd E		lb.	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd E.		lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l. dlvd E		lb.	.19¼	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.		lb	.20¼	—
tanks dlvd., E.		lb.	.17	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E		lb	.21	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd., E.		lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms., c.l., dlvd E		lb	.29	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.		lb	.29¼	—
tanks, dlvd E.		lb	.27	—
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms		lb	.33	.35
Ethylene oxide, dms c.l., dlvd E.		lb	21½	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E.		lb	24½	—
tanks, dlvd E.		lb	15½	—
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)				
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis		lb	42	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis		lb	43	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis		lb	40	—
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib dms., 500-lb lots and over		lb	6.75	—
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms		lb.	.85	1.40
Eucalyptus oil, Nr rectified 70-75%,	dms	lb.	.50	.58
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.		lb.	.53	.65
Eugenol, tech., dms.		lb	1.45	—
USP, dms.		lb.	2.10	2.80
Euphorbia nero, bls		lb.	.12	.15

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms. works		lb	2.30	—
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l.,	works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher				

Take a long look at Jefferson's new polyethers and foam catalysts for the urethane industry

Jefferson Chemical has in commercial production a line of high quality polyethers which you are urged to evaluate in your particular urethane processes. Currently available are reactive intermediates in the molecular weight range of 400 to 3000. In addition, diethylene glycol is available for use in polyester-based flexible foams.

All are made to rigid urethane specifications with emphasis on low unsaturation, low water content, low ash, low acid numbers, and controlled pH. With one or a combination of these Jefferson polyethers in your formulations, desirable resilience, compression set, and compression deflection characteristics can be obtained.

Jefferson is also your best source for commercial quantities of N-methylmorpholine and N-ethylmorpholine which are excellent catalysts for the preparation of flexible, semi-rigid and rigid urethane foams.

Still another interesting amine catalyst is N,N'-dimethylpiperazine. It is proving useful as a foam catalyst and is available in developmental quantities.

Make Jefferson your partner in developing better urethane products. For complete technical information and samples of these new reactive intermediates and catalysts . . . contact Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.

Ethylene and Propylene Oxides, Glycols, Dichlorides, Carbonates • Ethanolamines
SURFONIC® Surface-Active Agents • Polyethylene and Polypropylene Glycols • Morpholine
N-Alkyl Morpholines • Piperazine • Piperazine Salts • Nonyl Phenol • Caustic Soda
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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

Fennel Oil—Graphite

Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. '....lb. 2.25 - 2.70
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. ..lb. .14 - —
French light, bgs .....lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs. .....lb. .17 - —
Rumanian bgs. .....lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs .....lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms i.c.l., works .... 100 lbs 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bnls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls. i.c.l., works .... 100 lbs 5.75 - 7.25
42°Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works .100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt equald, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran, dms. .... lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite NF dms lb 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .56¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm. f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, solubie gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .72 - —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld..lb. .40¼- —

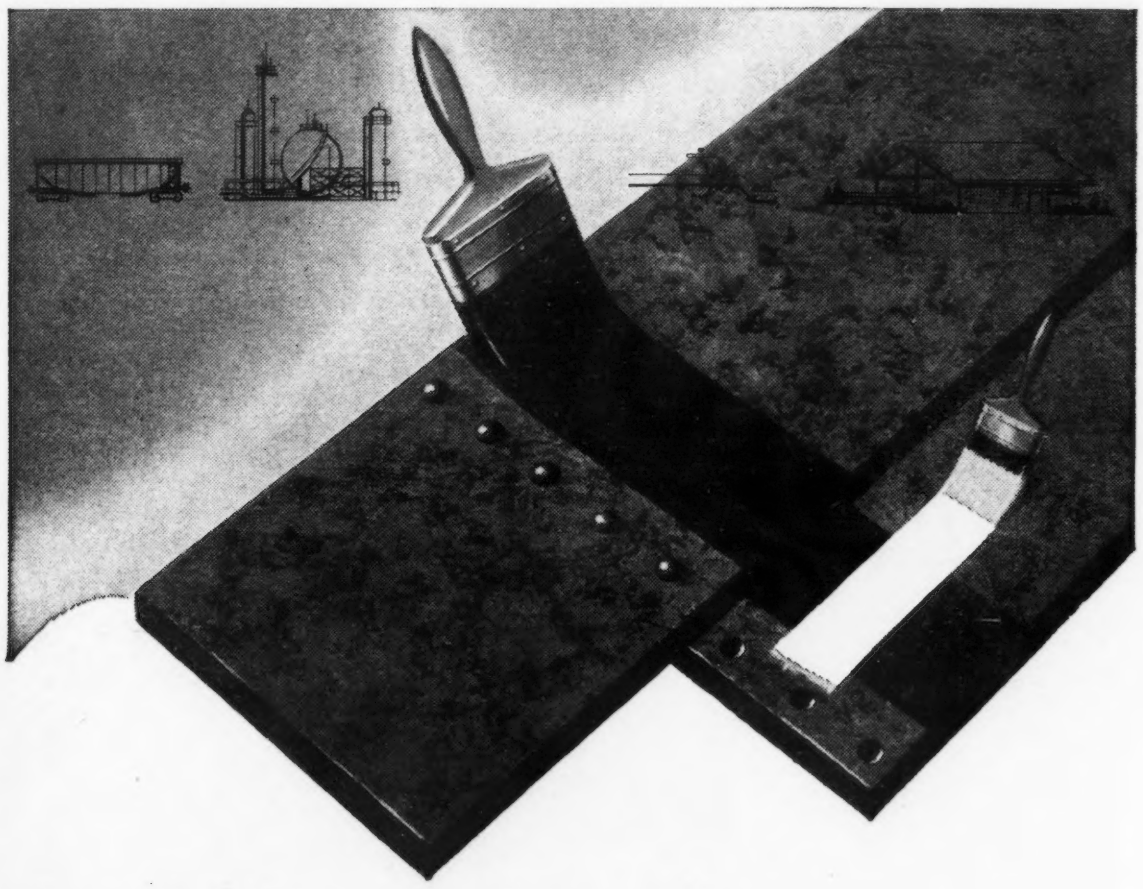
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., i.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., i.c.l., works.....ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., i.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works .....ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..... lb .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. ..... gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. .....lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. .....lb. .1150- .1200
tanks .....lb. .10 - —

Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast..ton.110.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast..ton.106.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more. gram .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more..kilo.30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd..lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, metnanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd. lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., i.c.l., works.....lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .1625- —
cbys., i.c.l., works .....lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., lil. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines. ton.17.50 - —

Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis, ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. .....lb. .24¼- —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works .....lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. .....lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works....lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn....lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.....lb. .175 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J..lb. .20½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., Memphis .....lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., Memphis....lb. .20 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls, frt. alld., 100% basis.lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots... lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline)
Garlic oil, dom., bots. .....oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. .....oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls. .....lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs .....lb .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb 2.00 - 3.85
Soap grade, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Standard cns. dms. .....lb 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns... lb.19.00 - —
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.24.50 - —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns .....lb 1.90 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots .....lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots .lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs.....lb. .27 - —
Jamaican, No 3, bgs .....lo .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. i.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, i.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .24½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd .....lb. .32½- —
Glue, hide, 299-330 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
Hide glue i.c.l. prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots.....kilo.100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots.....kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd..lb. .21½- .21¾
nat., crude, soapiye 80% tanks, dlvd..lb. .19 - .19¾
Nat., refd., USP CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29½- —
Nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .28¼- —
Nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29 - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29¼- —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f..lb. .19 Nom.
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid)
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glycolonitrile, 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
cryst., 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
cryst., 90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .21 - .24½



Important new development!

EPON® RESIN-BITUMEN C COATING— cold blend, high thermal stability

Now—for the first time—you can obtain complete compatibility between Epon resin and a heavy petroleum fraction.

Shell Chemical research has made it possible for you to combine Epon 828 liquid resin with a low-cost, petroleum-based material, *Bitumen C*. The resulting surface coating has a number of excellent properties never before attainable in a bituminous coating material:

- Cold blending—no heating of pitch necessary
- Various film builds—up to 15 mils in one coat
- No pinholing—even in thin films
- Can be overcoated with white
- Imparts high thermal stability to bituminous coatings
- Permits use of conventional curing agents
- 2-hour pot life

This outstanding new Epon resin-Bitumen C coating is ideal for a wide range of anti-corrosion and waterproofing applications. To suggest just a few: pipelines, chemical plants, hopper cars, sewer pipe, waterproofing basements.

Both Bitumen C and Epon resin are available from Shell Chemical. Get off to a head start on this extraordinary new surface coating development by getting complete information. Write or phone your nearest Shell Chemical district office.

SHELL CHEMICAL COMPANY
PLASTICS AND RESINS DIVISION

Central District, 6054 West Touhy Avenue, Chicago 48, Illinois
East Central District, 20575 Center Ridge Road, Cleveland 16, Ohio
Eastern District, 42-76 Main Street, Flushing 55, New York
Western District, 10642 Downey Avenue, Downey, California
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto

SHELL

Graphite, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¼- .06⅜
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .13¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14¾ Nom.
Extra winter, strained, dms. c.l. lb. .16¼ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. .17¼ Nom.
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .17¾ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .18¾ Nom.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .40 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF liq. cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guaiacwood oil cns lb. .75 1.30
Guar gum, food grade bgs., c.l lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. lb. .32 - —
Tech grade bgs lb .30 .33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba dom., 100-lb paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton 20 00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., trucks works, New York ton 17 00 - —
Terra alba, imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., l.c.l., ex dock, New York ton 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs. ex whse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry bbls. c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.40
Hellebore root dom. green bls lb. 70 - .75
Helonias root bls lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Heptane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin purif, 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22 50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works lb.23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb.23 50 - —
Hexachloropnene, dms., 1,100 lbs., or more lb. 1.84 - —
dms., to 1,100 lbs lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech. bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd New York City and Philadelphia, lb. 42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .20 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100% ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks dlvd zone 1 lb. 27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys. frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks works frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks works frt equald ton.30.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks works frt. equald ton.35 00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs. c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Hydrocortisone acetate bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.10 - 1.20
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.10 - 1.20
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone, monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. 2.59 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. 2.61 - —
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. .96 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., 150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.02 - —
fib. dms., less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
fib., dms., 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
fib. dms., less than 85-lb. lots same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots lb.14.75 -18.25
Inositol bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb .95 —
Resub., USP dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin USP, dms. lb 3.60 —
Iodoform NF, dms., kgs. lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.60 - 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. lb. 4.15 - 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs lb 8.00 8.50
Powd., bbls, bxs. lb 9.50 -10 00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .20 - .23
Iron blue alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .57 - —
bbls. l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls. smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —

When it comes to

MINERAL ACIDS

SULFURIC ACID
Standard: 60° and 66° Baumé, 99% H_2SO_4
Diamond: 66° Baumé
Reagent, ACS

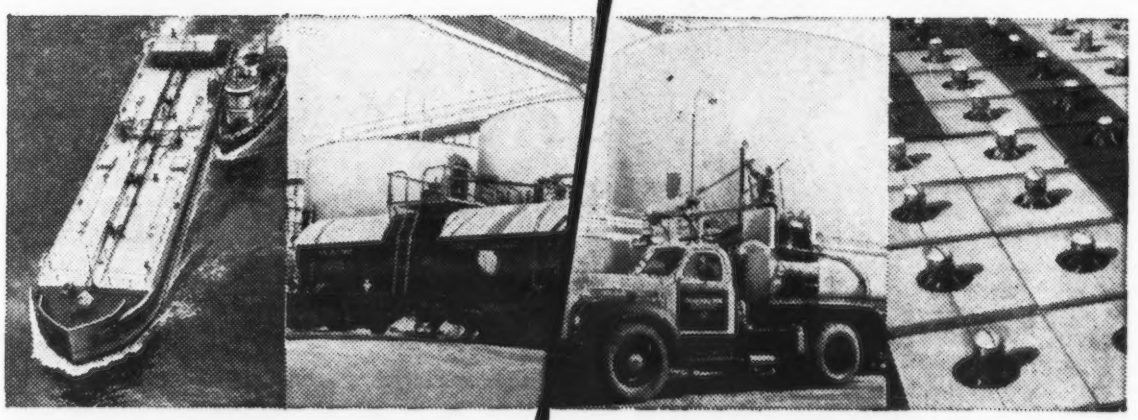
NITRIC ACID
Diamond: 36°, 38°, 40°, and 42° Baumé
Strong Nitric Acid, 95% and fuming grades
Photo-Engravers' Grade
Reagent, ACS

MURIATIC (Hydrochloric) ACID
18°, 20° and 22° Baumé, Standard, Diamond, Crystal and Reagent Grades

HYDROFLUORIC ACID
Anhydrous, Aqueous 70%, and Reagent

PHOSPHORIC ACID
Wet Process, 65% and 75%, Com'l and Fertilizer Grades
Food Grade, 75%
N.F., 85%

MIXED ACID
Varying proportions of Nitric and Sulfuric Acids to meet customers' requirements



Come to

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For 60 years, General Chemical has been the nation's primary producer of heavy acids. General has its own basic raw material sources. Its production facilities include 21* sulfuric plants, 4* hydrofluoric plants, 3 nitric and 3 muriatic acid plants. It operates one of the nation's largest fleets of tank cars, tank trucks and acid-carrying barges, and distributes from key points coast-to-coast. General's production, transportation, service and sales facilities are geared to meet your requirements best, both in quality of product and dependability of service. Write or phone today for information or service.

Basic to America's Progress

Allied Chemical

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
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Iron Blue—Lead Orthosilicate-Gel

Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz. Mon. Wyo. Utah. Col and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l. works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide red nat. 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. c.l. works lb. .06¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide Spanish red bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls. l.c.l. ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls. l.c.l. ex whse New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —

Isoamyl alcohol, dms. c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .46 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .35 - —
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c., t.t., same basis lb. .33 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.40 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more kilo. 18.00 - —

Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .152 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .162 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dem., dlvd. gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .70 - —
tanks. dlvd gal. 44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).

Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .78 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .53½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .60 - —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .70 - .75
Japan wax, cs lb. .27 - .29
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs lb. .15½- .17¼
Karaya gum No. 1, NF powd. bls lb. .45 - .48
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .13 - .15

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F-200°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3385- —
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt equald. lb. .3435- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. 4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb 4775- —
Tech., 44% bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85% cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP spray dried, bgs., l.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - .26
USP, hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .0835- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .38½- .41
tanks lb. .36 - .37
Lauryl alcohol, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester cns lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate)
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused, 26% Pb dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12½- —
St. Louis lb. .1230- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾ - .34¼

largest selection of grades and granulations

- LACTOSE U.S.P.
- LACTOSE U.S.P.—SPRAY PROCESS
- LACTOSE EDIBLE
- CRUDE MILK SUGAR
- LACTOSE FERMENTATION GRADE

By using the correct grade and granulation of Lactose for each product you improve the efficiency of your operation with substantial reductions in *cost*. Let us help you in your selection by sending you samples and information about the most complete line of milk sugars available.

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WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

Appleton, Wisconsin

A world-wide supplier of high-quality milk derivatives

Distributed nationally by **Chemical Department, McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.**

Lead peroxide, tech, powd, bbls	lb	.45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms., works	lb	.41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.1425- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1525- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb	.1445- —
bbls, l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb	.1450- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1560- —
Lead resinate precip 23% Pb, dms. ton lots, dlvd	lb	.43¾- —
Lead salicylate normal dms., works	lb	46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).		
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld	lb	.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate)		
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb	.17¼- —
24% Pb, dms	lb	.26¾- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms	lb	.23¼- —
Lead, white basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld	lb	.18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.19 - —
Lead, white basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt. frt. alld	lb	.16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.17½- —
Lead white basic sulfate bgs. c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld	lb	.17 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb	.18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, non-ret dms. c.l., works	lb	.14 - .15
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb	.15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb	.13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb	.14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. fib dms., works	lb	7.70 - —
Lemon oil, USP Calif cns., dms.	lb	2.40 - 2.90
Messina, cns.	lb	3.75 - 5.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms	lb	2.00 - 2.20
dl-Leucine dms. works	lb	12.25 - 15.00
Licorice root, gran, bls	lb	.13 —
Powd, bls	lb	.15 - .16
Whole bls	lb	.09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil Mexican cns	lb	2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)		
Lime chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs. works, E	ton	14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated bgs., c.l., same basis	ton	17.25 - —
Chemical spray bgs c.l., same basis	ton	18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $5.29 freight charge		
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns	lb	5.90 - 6.75
West Indian, cns	lb	6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns	lb	7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb	2.90 - 3.75
Syn., 96-100% dms., works	lb	3.20 - 3.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb	2.75 - 3.40
96-98%, dms.	lb	3.25 - —
Syn., 96-100%, dms, works	lb	3.40 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation to distributors dms., frt. alld	lb	1.35 - 1.50
Lindane tech to formulators dms. 1-2,000 lbs dlvd	lb	2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb	.35 - .40
Without leaves, bls	lb	.42 - .43
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills	ton	75.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis.	ton	66.00 - 67.00
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York	lb	.1760- —
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb	.1850- .1925
tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis	ton	.1400- —
tanks, New York	lb	.1511- —
tankwagon, New York	lb	.1561- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.		
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms.	lb	.2110- —
Water-white, dms.	lb	.2410- —
Litharge coml., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1475- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms. works	lb	33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb	1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald	lb	2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb	1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd	lb	1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb	.67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb	.73 - —
dms., smaller lots same basis.	lb	.79 - —
Lithium chloride CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots	lb	1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb	.87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb	1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb	2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more dlvd	lb	2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd	lb	2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb lots or more works	lb	9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb	.72 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb	.73 - —
Lithium manganite cms., works	lb	.95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots	lb	1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms	lb	1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate dms., works	lb	1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works.	lb	.47½- —
dms., ton lots, works	lb	.48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb	.53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb	1.15 - 1.23
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb	1.15 - 1.23
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb	.98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb	1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb	1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs., c.l., dlvd E.	lb	.08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E	lb	.09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb	.11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd.	lb	.12 - —
Lobelia herb bls	lb	.55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works	oz	30.00 - —
Locust bean gum powd. bgs	lb	.38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs.	lb	3.25 - 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms	lb	4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls	lb	1.90 - —
No. 2, whole, bls	lb	1.65 - —
siftings, bls.	lb	1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms	lb	9.75 -12.25
Magnesia calcined tech. bgs., cns., frt. equald	lb	.25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt equald	lb	.28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb	.28¾ - —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points		
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev	ton	39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l. same basis.	ton	49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton	59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs.	lb	.36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs.	lb	.36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs c.l., works frt. equald	ton	86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash.	ton	46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs. fars	lb	.95 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt equald	lb	.11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt equald	lb	.11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	lb	.13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb	.14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald	lb	.15 .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.		
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb	.12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.14 - .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton	55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E	lb	1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb	.24½- .25½
Magnesium tauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb	.23½- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb	.21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.33¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt alld. on carlots	lb	.59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb	.29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls	lb	.75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)		
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate tech., bgs., c.t., works 100 lbs.		2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.33 - —
bgs. t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
bgs. smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb	.38 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb	.40 - —
fib dms., 100-lb lots	lb	.45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.		
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls. works	lb	5.50 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb	.89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.92 1.01
Maleic acid cryst, powd, dms	lb	.37¼ —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb	.25 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. equald.	lb	.22½- —
Malic acid, tech., dms.	lb	.50 - —
Mandelic acid, (R), dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	2.35 —
dms., smaller lots	lb	2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls	lb	.40 - —
Manganese acetate, dms, dlvd	lb	.35 - —
Manganese borate tech, fib dms.	lb	.23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works	lb	.11 - .16
Manganese chloride, Cl_2, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb lots, works	lb	.21¾- —
smaller lots, works	lb	.23½- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

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Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

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424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Manganese Dioxide—2-Methyl-5-Vinyl Pyridine

Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, dms., same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾ - —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .41¼ - —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn. dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .29¼ - —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .37 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S E. ton 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S. E. ton 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26½ - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb .25 - 28
DK, bgs. lb No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. lb .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb .20 - 24
WS, bgs. lb No stocks.
Mannitol com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb .60 - —
fib dms to ton lots, works lb .62 - —
fib dms, single dm., works lb .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb .04¼ - .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Menadione USP bots. gram .044 .05
Menhaden, oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .07 - —
Menthol, nat. USP Brazilian cs. lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Japanese, cs. lb. 11.75 - 12.00
Syn., USP racemic cns. lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs. fib dms less ton lots, same basis lb. .48 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide bgs., fib dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls. 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 5.58 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 212.00 - 214.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .88 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min., frt. alld or dlvd gal. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½ - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs. lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .21½ - —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt alld gal. .62½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14½ - —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms. works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline tech. tanks frt alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Methyl benzoate cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld, on 100 lbs lb. .79 - .85
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼ - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾ - —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs cyls. dlvd lb. .48¾ - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾ - —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½ - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 - 31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion tech. 80% dms., frt. alld E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .62½ - .67½
Methyl testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.30 - —
5-39-dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.25 - —

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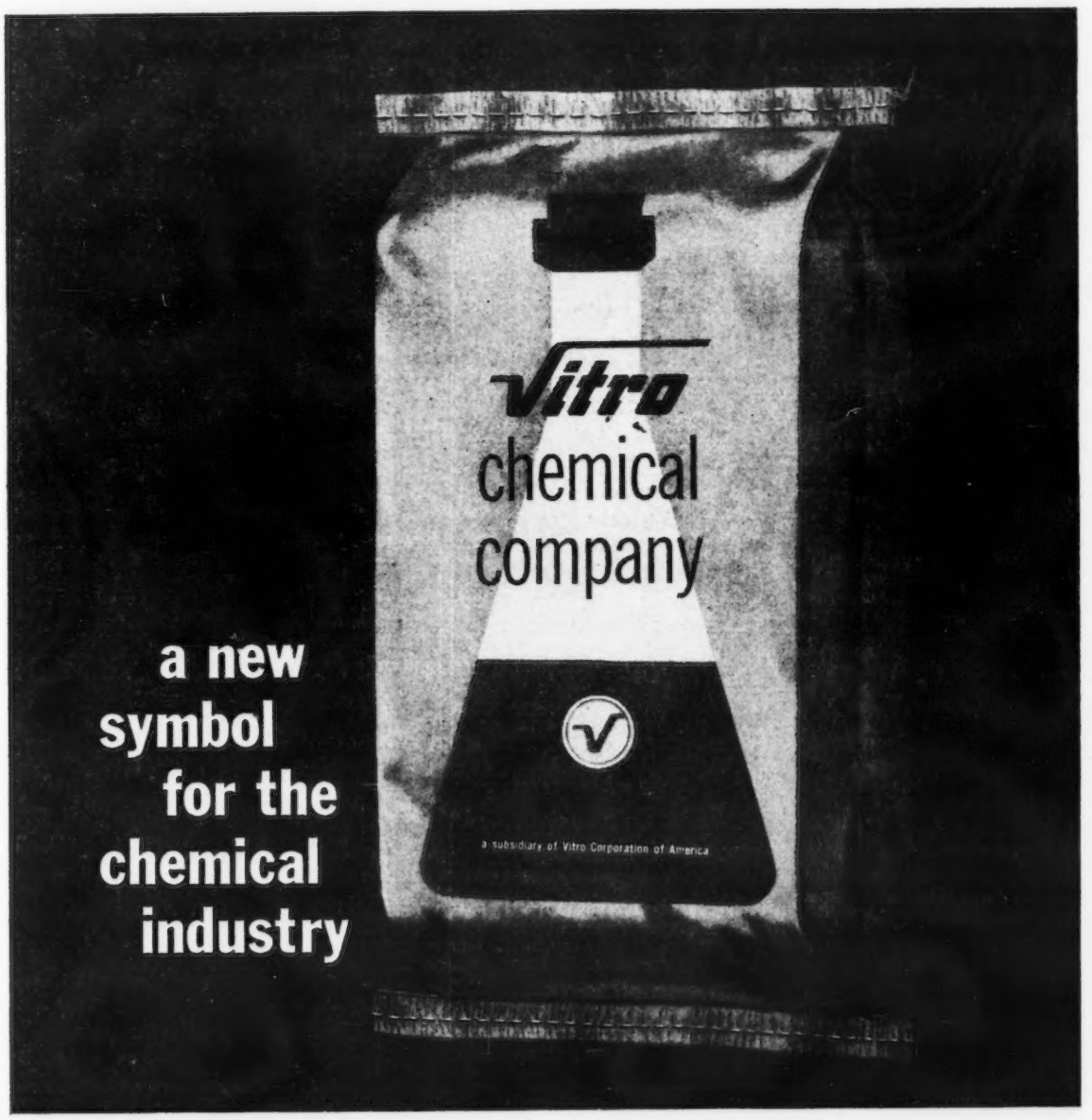
L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC., NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted ....lb 3.23 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd.. lb. .15¾- —
Tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex whse. ..... lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
Mica, wallpaper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. w. of Miss 4c higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works .... lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .49 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .50 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .56 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .62 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85½- —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .64½- —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ..... gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .66½- —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .87½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ..... gal. .92½- —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .71½- —
(for f.o.b. N. Y. add 2c for tankcars, 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l. non-ret. dms.)
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1350- —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... lb. .1650- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York ..... gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .25 - —
Regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12873- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .145 - —
Mink oil, dms..... lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans ..... gal. .09½- .09¾
tanks, New York ..... gal. .13½- —
Molybdated orange, bbls. ..... lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works ... kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms. works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
Monooutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .53 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb .38½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis..... lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36¼- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33¼- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dr 100-lb lots, same basis... lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs... lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. ..... oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns.... oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns ... oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns..... oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots..... lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .11¼- —
Montana, yellow, bgs..... lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. ..... lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs..... lb. .31 - .33
tanks ..... lb. .30½- .32
Myrrh gum, cs..... lb. .55 - —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York ..... gal. .13 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .13873- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .135 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald. lb. .04¼- —
78°, tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots..lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works..lb. 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfome acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,3-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib. dms..... lb. 8.50 - -
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms..lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms..... lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms..... lb. .27 Nom.



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Neocinchophen—Ouricury Wax

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram,		.25	- —
fib dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram,		.20	- —
Tech., fib. dms	gram,	.13½	- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	- —
d.ns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
Neroli oil, Nf, French, bots.	lb.	425.00	-575.00
Tunisian, bots.	lb.	400.00	- —
Nerolin, cns.	lb.	2.45	- 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.30	- —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls, dlvd	lb.	.68½	- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls, dlvd	lb.	.78¼	- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls, dlvd	lb.	.37	- .45
Nickel formate, bbls, ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.72	- .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works	lb.	.74	- —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.31½	- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.85	- —
Green, bbls	lb.	.84	- —
Nickel sulfate, bgs, c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	- —
bgs, l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½	- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted	kilo	8.00	- —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted	kilo	8.00	- —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms, frt. alld	lb	1.20	- —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb	1.05	- —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).			
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.10¼	- —
Nikethamide, cbys.	lb.	5.00	- —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	6.05	6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	6.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works E.	100 lbs.	6.55	- 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.05	- 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	7.25	- —
cbys., l.c.l. works, E.	100 lbs.	7.55	8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis	100 lbs.	4.90	- —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.18½	- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works.	lb.	.20	- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	- —
5-pint bots. extra cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.99	- —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.15	- —
Paste, dms. frt. alld. 100% basis.	lb.	1.10	- —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.49	- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	- —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs,	lb.	1.35	- —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.445	- —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.36	- —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.72	- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.64	- —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ 3/4, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls, c.l., works	lb.	.37½	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls. c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½	- —
bbls., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.40½	- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- 46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls, c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	- .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis	lb	.43	- .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.			
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	26	- .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.88	- —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.25	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.26½	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit.		1.28	- —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va.	lb.	.065	- —
Clys., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis	lb.	.07½	- —
Cyls., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis.	lb.	.15	- —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton.		4.50	Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton		3.10	- .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.25	- —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.25½	- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.			
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.31	- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	- —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.47	- —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	- —
2-Nitropropane, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.18½	- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	- —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.			
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.50	- —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, frt alld.	lb.	.13	- —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.27½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lz.	.28	- —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms.	lb	1.25	- —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.19½	- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.			
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole bgs.	lb.	1.36	- —
West Indian, bgs	lb.	1.45	- —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns	lb.	9.50	-12.75
West Indian, cns.	lb	9.50	-12.75
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.20	- —
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb	.20	- .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.)			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms	lb.	.48	- .55
Octane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N.J	gal.	.20	- —
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.15¾	- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.43½	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1	lb.	.45½	- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.41	- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumery grade, bots	lb	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech)			
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.54½	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.55	- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c higher			

OILS

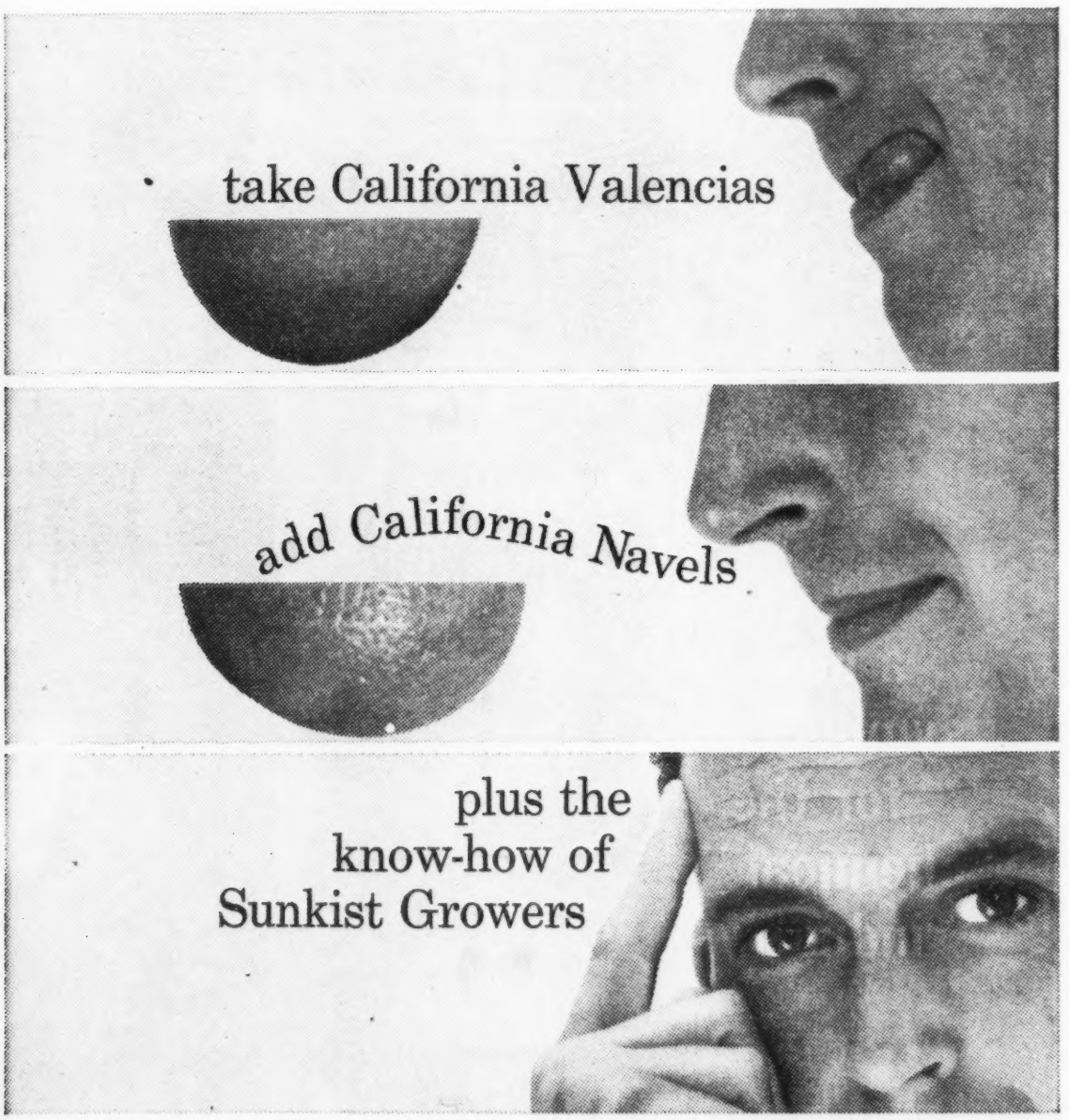
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms.	lb.	.20¾	- .21¼
tanks	lb.	.19¼	- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.17½	- .20
tanks	lb.	.15	- —
S. d., dms	lb.	.16¾	- .18¾
tanks	lb.	.13¾	- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.13	- .13¼
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.12	- .12¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming)			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.13	- .20
Tears, cs.	lb.	.22	- .30
Olibanum oil, bots.	lb	5.00	- 7.65
Extra fine, bots	lb	8.00	- 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms, spot, duty paid	gal.	2.30	- 2.40
Olivine, crude, works	ton	12.00	- —
20 mesh, works	ton	15.00	- —
100 mesh, works	ton	20.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	-19.45
gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	-21.90
powd. cns	oz.	21.65	-21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns, dms	lb	No stocks.	
California, cns., dms	lb.	.70	- .90
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.50	- .60
Messina, cns	lb	3.25	5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns, dms	lb	2.50	3.25
Sweet, dist., cns, dms	lb.	.60	- —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.13	- .20
Sweet	lb.	.28	- .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb	1.80	2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb	.55	- —
powd., bbls, bxs.	lb	.65	- —
Verona, bls.	lb	.35	- —
powd., bbls, bxs	lb	.45	- —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine)			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).			
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol)			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)			
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid)			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene)			
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline)			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol)			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).			
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)			
Ouabain, USP, bots.,	gram	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.60	- .62
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.71	- .73



to make the best orange oil for you!

It takes just the right proportion of the rich oil of flavorful California Valencias ...plus the aromatic oils of deep-colored navels...*and* the unmatched experience and skill of the Sunkist Growers in citrus product manufacture, to produce the best orange oil for you — Exchange Brand, U.S.P.

Precisely blended...identical in quality and strength, batch after batch... Exchange Brand Orange Oil is insurance that your products will maintain superiority batch after batch, year after year.

Ask your distributor for Exchange Brand Orange Oil — in the sealed container. It adds so little to the cost of finished goods, you cannot afford to pay less.

Exchange
Orange Oil U.S.P.
California Cold-pressed
Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIF.
Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by:
Dodge & Olcott, Inc.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Company, Inc.
161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.
Inquiries from countries other than U.S. and Canada should be directed to Sunkist Growers, Products Sales Department.

Oxalic acid, bgs., dms. c.l., works, lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, works, lb. .18¼ - .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .19¼ - .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld.lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100 lb lots, works, lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .1465- .1565
tanks lb. .12 - —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. 15¾ .19¼
tanks lb. 13¾ .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 4.45 - 6.00
Papain, powd., bots lb. 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz lots oz. 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitro aniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls lb. 1.36 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM,, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy.lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse.lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms. frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Paris green dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45% old process, bgs., f.o.b., mills ton.64.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .16 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .21¼- .21½
tanks lb. .19¼- —
Pectin, dom. NF, citrus, powd. bbls. lb 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls. ex whse. lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Penicillin potassium cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Penicillin procaine cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - .024
Pennyroyal oil USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb 22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Pepper black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .65 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .65 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Honioka, bgs lb. .24 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. 31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. 1.15 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls frt. alld lb 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American cns. dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Petrolatum, cream dms. c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb 09125-.10375
tanks, refy lb. 04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08625 —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb .10625 .12
tanks, refy lb. .06735 —
USP, snow white dms. c.l., refy lb. .09125- —
dms. t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. $ 25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. t.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis.lb. .16¼- —
non ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C, or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —

Which of these 3 products and services can you use from BECCO?

What's new in Metal Treatments and Etching?

Quite a few things. For example, there's the use of Becco Ammonium Persulfate in etching printed circuits. Seems the material works a lot better — at less cost — and with none of the hazards of the ferric chloride solutions conventionally used.

Then, there's the problem of pickling copper and brass. Lots of pickling agents will do this — only trouble is, you've got to paint or plate or do whatever you're going to do with the metal rather quickly. Or else. Or else it will tarnish or oxidize and you're in the pickle all over again.

Not so with Ammonium Persulfate. Cleans fine. Puts a mild etch on the surface, too, for better paint or plating bonding. More important, perhaps, is the fact that the metal resists retarnishing for up to two weeks. Ideas?

We hope so. What's more, we've got several booklets to help spur you on. They're free—use the coupon below to order.

No. 39 and 51—Surface Treatment of Metals with Peroxygen Compounds.

No. 86 — Improving Properties of Copper and Brass Surfaces.

No. 97 — Paddle Etching of Printed Circuits with Ammonium Persulfate.

No. 99 — Tank Immersion Etching of Printed Circuits with Ammonium Persulfate.

No. 102—Etching of Printed Circuits with Mercury Activated Persulfate.

What's a PEROXYGEN?

Fact is, "peroxygen" is a word that Becco uses to indicate that we can tie oxygen onto just about anything.

How come? Well, years of experience in producing Hydrogen Peroxide has produced an affinity between Becco and oxygen — an affinity we have capitalized on to give you compounds that will provide a ready source of oxygen — wherever, however and whenever you need it.

We have a good number of such compounds on the shelves. Quite a few others are in development. Still others are merely in our minds, but we can begin drawing them out if you're interested.

We hope you are interested. But we'll never know—unless you fill in the coupon below and mail it to us. Why not?

Problems in handling Hydrogen Peroxide

Becco's Four-Fold Engineering Service Program—offered free—includes:

1. Comprehensive survey of your facilities.
2. Specific proposal with recommendation of proved equipment and where it is obtainable.
3. Installation supervision by Becco.
4. Periodic inspection and permanent service.

Can you use this free Becco help, based on more years of experience with bulk handling of H_2O_2 than any other manufacturer? Use the coupon to let us know.

BECCO fmc

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FMC
Station B, Buffalo, New York
Dept. OPDR-E

Gentlemen:
Please send me the following free bulletins:
☐ 39 and 51 ☐ 86
☐ 97 ☐ 102 ☐ 99

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

BECCO fmc

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FMC
Station B, Buffalo, New York
Dept. OPDR-D

Gentlemen:
Send me more information about Becco Peroxygen Chemicals.

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

BECCO fmc

BECCO CHEMICAL DIVISION, FMC
Station B, Buffalo, New York
Dept. OPDR-B

Gentlemen:
Please tell me more about your Four-Fold Engineering Service.

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst. cns. lb 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms 200-lb lots dlvd E. lb 3.45 - —
fib dms, smaller lots dlvd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. 41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms, frt alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., fib, dms., 100 to 1,000 lbs., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms., works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 — —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms lb 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms, 20,000 lbs. or more frt alld lb 1.50 —
dms, smaller lots, frt, alld lb. 1.70 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglycronic acid (see Mendelic acid)
Phenylhydrazine, 97% 450-lb dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib dms, 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms, smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb 48 50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs, c.l., works lb 38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb 43 — —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb 23¼ .26
nubs, bgs lb 33¼ .37
seeds, bgs lb .20 Nom
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb 17.75 - —
Tech, fib dms., works lb 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)
Phosgene, ref cyls, works lb 15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l. mines, short-ton. 4.498 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short-ton. 5.148 - —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short ton. 5.723 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short ton. 6.628 - —
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis, short ton. 7.518 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.59.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.00 - —
chys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs 7.25 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 5.00 — —
80%, chys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.85 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
chys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms, smaller lots, works lb. .59 .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .14½ 15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .12¾ 13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, cms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. 14 — —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 — —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17 .19
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 .20
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ .18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb 65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF fib dms lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb 44 - —
tanks, same basis lb 415 .422
b-Picoline, 98% dms, t.l., works, lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C dms, c.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls lb 85 - —
Tech, bbls lb 44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb. 1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate USP, bots, vials, oz 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb 63 - —
Mexican, bgs lb 57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns lb 2.10 2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse, New York, lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works, lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse, New York, lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms, incl l.c.l., ex whse New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., , frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms, 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld. lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist. 98% min., dms., frt. equald lb 2.60 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms, dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 82.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 12.50 - —
Poke root, bls tn 19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk, 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 45-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000 lb lots, works, lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms, smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Nubs, bgs lb. .37 .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .22 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Potash caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
Potash, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200 lb dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd, dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms, 3c higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran. bbls., kgs lb. .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls, dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech, powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms, c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb .12¼- —
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF gran 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF powd., dms., 2,000 lbs or more works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 98.9% KCL, bulk, c.l works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs, c.l works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms. same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999 lb lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms, works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic)
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K.O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34½- .36½
bagged, 60% minimum K.O same basis ton. 25.60 -26.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
Potassium muriate, bagged, 60% minimum K²O, same basis. ton. 25.90 -27.10
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs. 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.50 — —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd. 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l. works ton 219.50 - —
dms, ton lots, ex whse ton 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots ex whse ton 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. 15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.15
bgs, l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms, l.c.l., 5-dm lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- 10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt alld. E lb. .780 - .853
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, etns., c.l., works, lb. .16¼- —
etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
etns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% SO_3 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton. 13.45 - —
bulk works July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb dms, same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms. c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib dms, l.c.l. works lb .52½ 55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms, 100-500 lb lots lb 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms lb. 24.30 -27.00
b-Propiolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .87 - —
Propionic acid, syn. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
bots, smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 - —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis
Propylene glycol, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether dms., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.f., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03¾- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- —
fine, bgs ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ton. 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
purif., 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms c.l., works and frt equald gal 2.77 - —
dms l.c.l. same basis gal 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works, kilo. 175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol)
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. lb 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF 100 lb. dms. lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP bots. lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 1.15 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns. 100-oz lots oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP cns oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns oz. .23 - .26
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns oz. .23 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms frt alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms lb. .14¾- .15
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Rare earth chloride, 46%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Rare earth, oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls. dms lb 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine No. 40 (see Carmine)
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

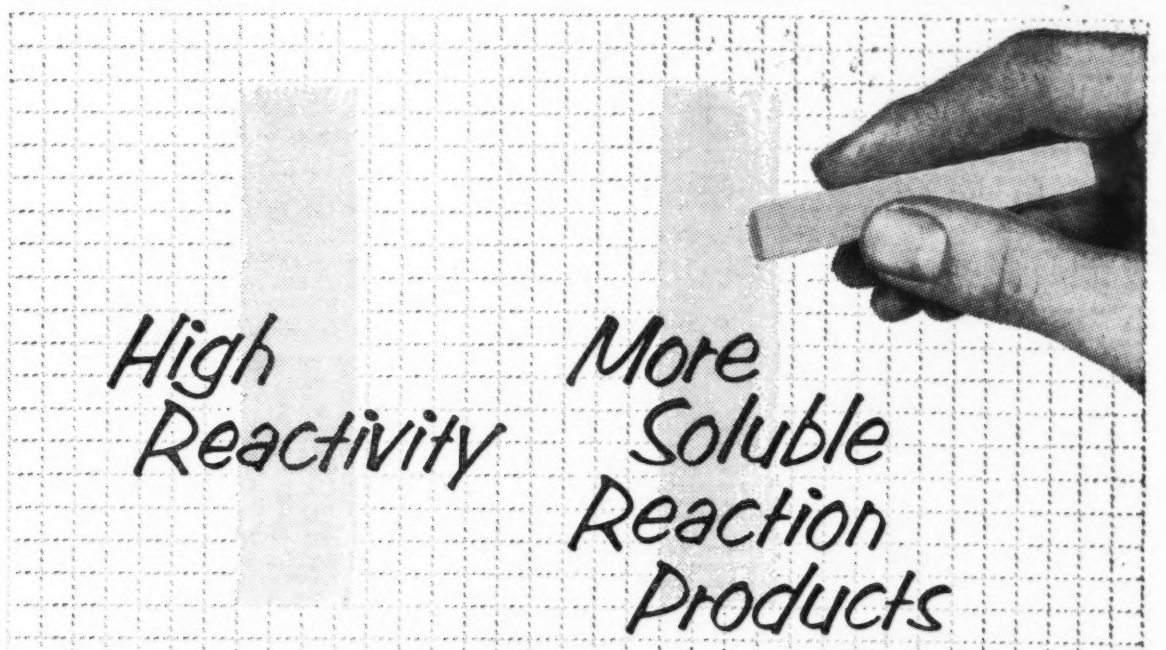
RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Reserpine, cryst. bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .72½- —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12¼- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat. Bulgarian bots oz. 72.00 —
Turkish, bots oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 13.50- —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 14.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —

Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1785-	.1830
tanks, Atl. Coast	lb.	.1585-	—
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	lb.	19.50	- —
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.70	- —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.40	- —
Greek, cns.	lb.	.16	- —
Italian, cns.	lb.	.18	- —
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	20.00	-30.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	2.85	- 3.25
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.25	- 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald	lb.	1.23	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	- —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms	lb.	1.05	- —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld	lb.	.37¼	- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½	- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd	lb.	.39¼	- —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.43½	- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.50½	- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.53½	- —
Salicylic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.52½	- —
100-lb. fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55½	- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.57½	- —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.60½	- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls. kgs	lb	1.20	- —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs		1.09	- —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l	100 lbs	1.34	- —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	28.00	- —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood, E. Indian chips, bgs.	lb	.65	- .66
powd. fib. dms	lb	.75	.76
Sandalwood oil, cns.	lb.	16.25	-17.50
Sarcosine, tech. tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.03	- —
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.43	- —
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.45	- 2.15
Savory oil cns	lb.	4.75	- —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.85	- —
Powd. bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis.	lb.	.95	- —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	- —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.69½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½	- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.65½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½	- —
Seidlitz mixture fib dms, 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½	- —
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	- .32
Selenium powd, 99½% dms., dlvd.	lb	7.00	- —
Senega root, bls.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Senna leaves Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.22	- —
siftings	lb.	.18	- —
Senna leaves, Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.22	- —
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.18	- —
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.14	- —
pods, bls.	lb.	.23	- —
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	- —
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	6.50	- —
Sesame oil, USP, dms.	lb	.28	- .30
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- —
Lebanese, hulled, bxs.	lb.	.19	- —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs	lb.	.21½	- —
nat., bgs.	lb.	.14	- —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs	lb.	.16	- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots	lb.	.48	- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	- —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.37	- .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots.	lb.	.34	- .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.32	- .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.25	- —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½	- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾	- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton	45.00	-55.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works	ton	20.00	- —
bgs, l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	- —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	20.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- .30½
tanks, works	lb.	.17	- —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	Troy oz.	.91⅛	- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots,	oz.	.94¾	- —
bots., 500-oz. lots	oz.	.95¼	- —
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96¼	- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼	- —
dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67¾	- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots	oz.	.68¾	- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.15	- —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz	1.10	- —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns.	lb.	40.00	-43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Whole, bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.90	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs.		3.00	- 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.60	- —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.85	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs.		3.95	- 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		1.55	- —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		5.20	- —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	- —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		2.90	- 3.00
73% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs.		3.00	- —
73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs.		3.00	- 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.80	- —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.50	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs.		2.80	- —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½	- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	1.02	- —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more frt. adjusted	lb.	1.90	- —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.25½	- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27	- —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity, f.o.b. works	lb.	.40	- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.17½	- —
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.18	- .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms. 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works	kilo.	10.00	- —
10-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.35	- —
5-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.75	- —
1-kilo bot., same basis	kilo.	11.00	- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	- —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld	lb.	.38	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	- —
dms., 1,000-lb lots, same basis.	lb.	.45	- —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran. bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.95	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.85	- —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs		2.53	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.45	- —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms ¾c. per lb. higher			
Sodium bifluoride bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2025	- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.00	- —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.00	3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.50	4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		5.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs		5.45	- —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs		1.70	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.20	- —
Sodium borate (see Borax)			
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms.,			
Sodium borohydride, c.l., works.	lb.	19.90	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	33.00-	40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works	lb.	15.00	- —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	- —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs		3.10	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		3.50	- —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.09½	- .10⅛
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb dms. only, ¼c. per lb higher.			
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb	.05	- —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	- —
dms., 20-dm lots or more works.	lb.	.66	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	- .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	.27	- —
dms., l.c.l. works	lb	.28	- —
Sodium chromate, anhyd. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	.14¾	- —
fib dms. l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	16⅛
Sodium cromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015-	—
bgs. l.c.l.	lb.	.1065-	.1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd. 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.62	- —
NF VIII, gran. bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	- —
USP XIV, gran. bgs. c.l., same basis	lb	.29	- —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.			
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	- —
dms., over 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.203	- —
dms., 100-lb to 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.213	- —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.			



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Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb dms. l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 13 - —
250 lb dms. l.c.l., works lb 15¼ —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln dms c.l., t.l., frt alld., 100% basis lb 42 —
dms. l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb .38 —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb 13½ —
bgs. smaller lots lb .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib dms, c.l., works, frt. equald lb .1396- —
fib dms. l.c.l., works, frt equald lb .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 7.05 - —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms. lb 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd 250-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .84 - —
Tech. bgs., c.l. t.l. same basis lb .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms. works lb 1.25 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms. 50 lbs or less, f.o.b shipping point lb 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs. same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs or more same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Sodium hydrosulfite dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide NF pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100 dm lots. lb 23½ 28
Sodium hydroxide tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite NF dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .97 —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP 300-lb dm., f.o.b works lb 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate dms., c.l., dlvd lb 20½- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb 21½ —
tanks, dlvd. lb .19½ —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.40 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite)
Sodium metaborate octahydrate gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs 9.25 11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works ton 210 - —
bgs. ton lots ex whse 100 lbs 13.93 —
bgs. smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.18 17.18
Sodium metallic bricks, c.l works. lb. .21 - —
Fused 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate bbls. frt alld. lb 62 —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b shipping pt 100 lbs. 11 10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11 70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12 45 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5 70 - —
bgs. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 6 05 - —
dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 4.45 —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate anhyd., dms., works, frt equald lb .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., lb 70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l. works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44 00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9 00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11 00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.05 7.65
Hydrated, flake bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.65 —
bbls, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7 60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works, 100 lbs 12 35 —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms. c.l., same basis lb. .27½ .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 .21
Sodium peroxide dms., c.l. t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb [illegible] lb [illegible] —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran. dms lb. .52 - .53
NF powd. dms lb .55 .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs 7.95 —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.35 9.40
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 8.10 - —
USP dried powd bgs. dms., works lb .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9 40 - 10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 9 45 - 10 05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt equald 100 lbs 4.60 —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald 100 lbs 5.00 5.75
Sodium phosphate tn dms 60c to 80c higher than bgs
Sodium picramate, tech paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs 11 10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 11 85 - 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms c.l., t.l. works lb .36 —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .37 .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 7 81 —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 9.21 9 71
Sodium salicylate USP dms. 1,000-lbs or more lb 78½ —
dms. less than 1,000 lbs dms lb 81½ —
Sodium sesquicarbonate bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd zone 1 100 lbs 4 10 4.35
dlvd zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 4 60
dlvd zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 4.90
dlvd zone 4 100 lbs 5 35 5 60

Sales zones are: (1) All states E of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky and Va. Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31°; Tex E of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H and Vt in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn Mo (except St Louis) Neb E of 98° N C., S C., Tenn and Tex N of 31 and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls), also Ala La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan., Neb W. of 98° N D., Okla S D Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont. Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso Tex

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd bgs. c.l., t.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6 20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be., 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2 60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be., 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2 20 —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb .065 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms 0.4c. per lb higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .638 - .697
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate bbls. works lb. .22 —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd. dms lb 22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton 54.00 - —
Sodium sulfate, tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 36.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb .17½ .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. works frt equald. lb. 07¼- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 08¼- —
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms. c.l., works, E., frt equald lb 06 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb 07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb 05½ —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb 06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide liq. 40% dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb. .04½ —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 05½ —
Sodium thiocyanate CP dms lb. .55 .65
Tech. anhyd. dms. 1 ton lots or more works lb. .317 - —
dms. less than ton lots works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst bbls. lb. 13½- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs. l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l. frt alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E lb .35½- —
10-lb cns., c.l. frt alld E lb .42 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs 8.16 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.56 8 96
Sodium trisilicate, powd. 1:3.2 bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 13 13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 10 20 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech. kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°F-360°F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .31 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 355°F-420°F b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .32 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°F-265°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°F-340°F b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°F-380°F b.r., 27°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .285 - —
322°F-395°F b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .295 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb .35 - —
fib dms., smaller lots works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate fib dms., 20,000-lb lots works lb. .34 - —
fib dms. 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib dms. smaller lots works lb. .39 .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
Cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb .25 - .26
Sorbitol, powd., dms., c.l., works, lb. .36 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb .38 .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .25¼- —
tanks, works lb .23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs. c.l. works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l. works lb .20 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .20½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton 57.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .07¾- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tank, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1213- .1230
tanks lb. .1013- —
clarified, dms. lb. .1163- .1180
tanks lb. .0963- —
salad, dms. lb. .1180- .1205
tanks lb. .0980- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl dist., dms., lb .18 .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S. D., dms lb .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, ens., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb 75 —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 9.00 - 11.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1475- .1575
tanks lb. .1275- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1375- —
tanks lb. .1175- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs lb .32 .34
Spruce oil, ens., dms lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible bls lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .808 - .830
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd lb. 1.07½- 1.08½
Stannous chloride, anhyd dms. works lb. 1.001 - 1.256
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .861½- .87½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.056 - 1.076
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17½- .20
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .04 - .041
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .04 - .041
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 11 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate NF, dms lb 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP cs lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6% dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l lb. .1467- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1667- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1217- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid., purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose acetate isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l. works lb 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium dms. kilo 9.00 10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo. 23.35 - 24.45
USP powd. dms. kilo 22.60 - 23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium USP dms kilo 24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine NF X dms kilo 5.50 6.60
dms kilo 23.50 - 24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium USP powd. dms kilo 24.80 - 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV microcrystals dms kilo. 19.65 - 20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo 18.75 - 19.85
Sulfamic acid cryst. dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 16.00 —
dms. l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 17.50 - 18.50
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l. works 100 lbs. 14.75 —
dms. l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 16 25 - 17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald lb. 1.50 - —
NF, fib. dm., frt. equald lb. 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo 16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb 21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV powd. bots tins kilo 15.45 - 16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate dms kilo 16.55 - 17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 - 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000 lb lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur coml. flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sulfur crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b cars, mines long ton 23.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton 24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., rcg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs. mines 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.60 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works frt equald lb .04½- —
ret dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .05¼- —
tanks same basis lb .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
Sulfuric acid, 98%, tanks, works, ton 23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works ton 23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots, extra, cs. l.c.l. same basis lb .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29 00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel unit-ton 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb 2.00 - 3.05

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l. works frt. equald. lb 1.18 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom. fibrous New York, grd. bgs. c.l., works ton 28 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - 36.00
fibrous, New York 99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works ton 31 00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —

Talc, fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works, ton 38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - 39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 20.00 - 35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .04¾
tanks, works lb. .02¾ - .03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .10
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .10¼
tanks, works lb. .05¾ - .08
Refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .09¼
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - .09¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼ - .07¼
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .08¼ .11¾
dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¾ .12¼
tanks, works lb. .06½ - .09¾
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾ .08
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .05¾ —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .07⅜ —
bulk, f.o.b. lb. .06⅜ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05 - —
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½ - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½ - .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½ - .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¼ - .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾ - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¾ - .17¼
Tallow oil acidless, dms. c.l. lb. .13½ Nom.
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½ .16
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tannic acid NF fluffy bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.96 1.99
Tech dms lb 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½ - —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½ - —
25-28% dms. c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks same basis gal. .50 - —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - 75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61½ - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .34½ - —
tanks, dlvd E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal dlvd lb. 7.50 - 10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms., frt. alld. kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld. kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. 33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech, white, cns lb .40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms lb 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timho root (see Cube root).

Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.01 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞ - —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞ - —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. 20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. 78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots. kilo. 109.00 - —
di-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 99.00 - —
di-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 22.50 - 24.00
33⅓% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 - 31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .23 - —
Toluene, petroleum indust., tanks, dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb 1.50 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb 1.25 1.30
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .935 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —

ETHYL ALCOHOL

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL

ACETONE

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

ETHYL ACETATE

ISOPROPYL ACETATE

SECONDARY BUTYL ACETATE

ENJAY SOLVENTS

For maximum solvent power at minimum solvent cost

You'll find that Enjay is a dependable source for oxygenated solvents for many surface coatings. Enjay Alcohols, Esters and Ketones are being used throughout the surface coatings industry to provide maximum performance at minimum cost. Enjay solvents are available from conveniently located storage facilities for drum, tank car or tank truck delivery. Enjay's complete technical facilities are always at your service to assist with the application of any Enjay chemical.

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EXCITING NEW PRODUCTS THROUGH PETRO-CHEMISTRY

ENJAY COMPANY, INC.

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ENJAY
PETROCHEMICALS

Tributyl Citrate—Vitamin B_2

Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb 2.00 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .15 - .16¾
tanks works, frt equald lb .12 - —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —

Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret chys. works, frt adjusted. lb 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald. lb. .26 - —
Trimethyloipropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis. lb. .36 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —

Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .17¼- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E. lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .21¼- —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .21¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - .39¼
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l. works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb .08¼- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E ex whse ton 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd E ton 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton 120.60 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb 25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 15.00 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 15.00 - —
whole, tins lb. 15.50 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib dms., 500-lb lots lb 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35% bgs., works lb .0625- —
40% bgs., works lb .0675 —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 16.50 - 17.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.00 - 15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18¼- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02¼- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09¼- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. 09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).

No matter what your product, process or problem involving white pigmentation, look to TITANOX® pigments and our technical service for the answer. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., Montreal.

7550

Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tons.. gram 120.00 • —
0.1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots, on 1-5 kilo dms.. gram 1.43 • —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. gram 1.43 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity.gram 110.00 • —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10.. kilo 138.00 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld gram 1.15 • —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld gram 1.15 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil)
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin)
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots .. gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner)
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls .....lb. 2.25 • 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms.. 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
dms.. 25-49-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 • —
dms. 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. ..... lb. 1.95 • —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms ...gal. 12.25 • —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .21 • .22
White precipitate USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls..lb. .22 • —
Thin, rossed, bls.....lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 • 17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. .... lb. 3.75 • 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. .....lb. .22 • —
Wollastonite fine bgs. c.l., works. ton 39.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. .....ton 56.00 • —
Medium, bgs. c.l., works ..ton 27.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. .....ton 44.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant bgs.....lb. 2.50 • —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns.....lb. 4.75 • 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .29 • —
Birmingham dist. .....gal. .29 • —
Chicago dist. .....gal. .28½ • —
Cleveland dist. .....gal. .29 • —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .29 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .29½ • —
Lone Star, Tex. .....gal. .27 • —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .29 • —
Middletown Ohio .....gal. .30 • —
Minnequa, Col. .....gal. .29 • —
Philadelphia dist .....gal. .29 • —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Pittsburgh dist. .....gal. .29 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..gal. .29 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. .... gal. .29 • —
Youngstown, Ohio .....gal. .29 • —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. .....gal. .29 • —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .27 • —
Charleston, S C. .....gal. .29 • —
Chicago Ill. .....gal. .28½ • —
Detroit, Mich. .....gal. .29 • —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .27 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. .....gal. .29 • —
Providence, R. I. .....gal. .30 • —
Sewell's Point, Va. ....gal. .28 • —
Wood River, Ill. .....gal. .28½ • —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works .....lb. .08 • —
dms., l.c.l. works.....lb. .09 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .06½ • —
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .21 • —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .1645 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 • —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .33 • —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.05 • —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.15 • —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 • —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works..lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .38 • —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. .....lb. 2.15 • 3.08
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 • —
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .47 • —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms .lb. .52 • —
Yeast, brewers, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .56 • —
USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd..... lb. .18 • —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

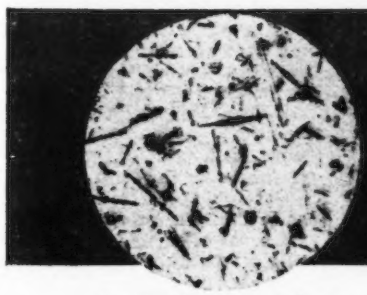
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .40 • .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 • 22.00
extra, bots. .....lb. 28.00 • 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.73 • 4.25

Z

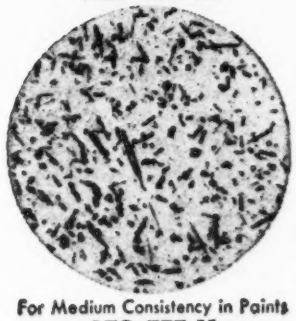
Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 • —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. .373 • —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. ... lb. .53 • —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works .....lb. .29¾ • —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 • —
NF, precip., powd., dms.....lb. .26 • —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms. c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.80 • —
dms., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.40 • —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 5.15 • —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10 70 • —
dms. l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 11 20 • —
gran., fib, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.45 • —
fib dms. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.95 • —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. ..... lb .29 • —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust, comt., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .17 • —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works.... lb. .16½ • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .18¼ • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .49 • .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .23½ • —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis..lb. .12½ • —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .13 • —
Zinc naphthenate, liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 • —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 • —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ • —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 • —
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½ —
leaded, 35% bgs. c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅜ • —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞ • —
leaded, 50% bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ • —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼ • —
bgs., l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾ • —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼ • —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾ • —
bgs. l.c.l. smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼ • —
red seal, ogs. c.l. same basis. lb. .15¾ • —
bgs., l.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼ • —

—Continued on page 48

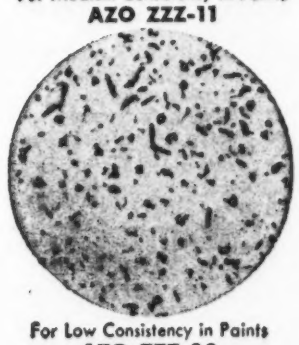
AZO



For High Consistency in Paints
AZO ZZZ-22



For Medium Consistency in Paints
AZO ZZZ-11



For Low Consistency in Paints
AZO ZZZ-33

AZO acicular zinc oxides are free from detrimental colloidal fines, produce exceptional weathering properties in exterior paints, and are resistant to hard settling during shelf storage. For general use in the production of paints and enamels.

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American Zinc was the first, *and is still the only* producer of acicular lead-free zinc oxides covering a wide range of oil absorptions from high to low *and including the intermediate ranges.*

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Extra durability

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CONSULTING EDITOR: Hugh Craig
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PRESIDENT: William S. Auchincloss
VICE-PRESIDENT: Jean Schnell Auchincloss
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A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		November 1959	November 1958
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	55,563,124	55,229,347
Acetone	lbs.	60,595,554	54,767,766
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	382,072	334,176
Benzene	gals.	26,821,552	28,154,035
Chlorine	tons	376,636	335,358
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	154,845,951	135,866,988
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	157,832,569	141,396,610
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	17,481,148	28,844,160
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	407,172	373,994
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,437,902	1,479,463

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Problems for PMA

A set of "terrific and worthwhile" programs was announced several weeks ago for the general, scientific, international operations, production and marketing conferences which will constitute the central regional conference of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in Chicago today (February 8), tomorrow and the next day. It is notable, but not specifically significant, that none of the topics listed in those programs has any definitely specific reference to the matters dealt with by the PMA board chairman in his recent address to the DCAT organization (OPD last week, page 7). It certainly is to be expected, however, that various aspects of those matters will be more than lightly touched upon by listed speakers and vigorously discussed from the floor.

Similar expectations are logical with reference to other problems (probes or whatever) which currently face the manufacturers of drugs. They are many and they do not in any large degree fall into the category of "headline hunting" in which some members of the retail trade are reported to have placed all the congressional and other digging into prices, profits and monopolistic or other trust-like practices.

The headlines which that "hunting" has got—and turned over to the public—can be expected to lead many needers of drugs to agree with a noted New York clergyman who, in a recent sermon, declared that "the greatest danger facing the nation is an easy-going ethical laxity" and urged that "more be said in churches, schools and homes about honor, honesty and truthfulness, since the observance of these attributes is necessary to keep society on an even keel."

Whether governmental probing of prices will induce those who need tranquilizers—or think they do—to turn back to the popular back-country "easer" of the 'nineties—a bourbon toddy topped with grated nutmeg—is but one problem facing the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. Another is presented by the filing of an antitrust action against two tranquilizer manufacturers, charging them with refusing to permit or license others to make or sell preparations containing an active ingredient on which one of the defendants has a patent. Just what is the actual scope of a patent right?

A third problem is somewhere in the offing among questions which are going to come from pharmacists and boards of pharmacy with reference to the mail-order practice of prescription service, which is reported to be expanding rather rapidly in scope. The questioners will seek to ascertain whether a manufacturer is supplying the mail-order prescriptionists with his products.

The conferences in Chicago this week can find much to consider seriously in each and all of those three problems.

Feeding the Farmers

"They're looking to the chemical industry again; congress and the Department of Agriculture both want the men with the test tubes to find more outlets for farm surpluses." So said "Washington Talks It Over" on this page last week. Things sure are wrong end to. "In regard to the farm problem," said the writer of a recent letter to the editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "isn't it true, au fond, that the country is feeding the farmers?" It sure is.

Agriculture is going to be one of the few soft spots in this year's booming economy, according to recent predictions. So, while the executive branch of the federal government is more or less vigorously pressing for reductions in the subsidies handed out to "feed the farmers," because they are costing too much and helping too few for the good of nobody else, the legislative branch is doing a lot of pushing for the continuation of the handouts and some urging that they be increased. Of course, the motivation there comes from the expectation that, whatever may be the effects on the farm products situation, there will be a useful surplus of votes.

The farm problem has been created and maintained by governmental politics. Its solution should be wholly a task in governmental policies, applied where they will do some good for those who must pay for the feeding of the farmers at inflationary prices.

It is a bit less than three years and nine months since the soil bank act established a bipartisan commission on industrial uses of agricultural products. About a year later, that commission reported to the President that industrial markets could absorb enough excess farm production to minimize, or even eliminate, the need for costly supports—if a long-range program in basic and applied research on farm products from output to end-use were developed. Two days later, thirty senators sponsored a bill to set up a research board to carry out a program along the lines of commission's recommendations.

What became of that idea? There has been no development in the almost four years to indicate that it has been practicably applied. If it had been, there would have been no necessity—or something—to pay fifty producers of cotton from $100,000 to $1,216,699 each in price-support "loans" on 1958 crops.

Why should it be necessary to call on the chemical industry for everything from program to process for the solution of the farm problem? The agricultural industry, if put wholly on its own, could—and would—do a successful job of self-preservation—and feeding the country.

File Your BP Now

Three US trade missions will visit (1) the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, (2) the Philippines and (3) Japan between March 5 and April 30. As customary, their members will meet individually with thousands of local businessmen in those countries and discuss all facets of commercial relations between their countries and the United States. They will be in a position to disseminate information about any trade proposal you may wish to make—if you will provide them with such information through use of a BP, which, with only a numerical identification, will be widely distributed in the areas visited—and local businessmen manifesting bona fide interest in what you have to say will be given your name and address and requested to make contact directly with you.

BP means business proposal. To get yours for the country in which you are interested, you tell the Trade Mission Division of the Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., what you want to sell or buy in the country of interest; if you will consider a joint venture with a qualified firm; if you are intersted in licensing a qualified company to make your products abroad (give pertinent facts on the nature of such licensing); to what extent you are willing to sell on long-term credit or accept payment in foreign currency if dollar exchange is not available; if you are hunting sources of supply (for what) for direct importation or as an agent for a foreign producer; if you have had previous experience or business relations in the country of interest.

The countries to be visited by the schedule missions are now targets of Soviet foreign trade promotion efforts. You can get on the inside by way of a missionary BP. And it will cost you only the time it takes you to make out the BP details and the 4 cents postage for mailing them to Washington. Do it now.

Washington Talks It Over

Drug Industry, Already in a Burn Over the Antics of Sen. Kefauver, Finds a Newspaper Poll Now Adding Fuel to the Fire With Some Suspect Opinions About Government Control of Medicine Prices.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

The drug industry is still burning up over a poll that was published in the Sunday Washington *Star* in the midst of the Kefauver tranquilizer drug hearings—a poll that seemed to show that the public doesn't like what it is hearing from the committee and if it had its way the government would step in and fix the price of drugs.

Some preliminary investigation work on the source of the poll has turned up enough evidence to put a big question mark over its accuracy and make one wonder who was behind it and why.

For instance, the way the question was put to the people who were being canvassed makes the entire poll suspect and quite meaningless. In fact, it might even be said to have been rigged. This is the way it was presented by the canvassers:

"Recent congressional hearings have revealed that the mark-up on prescription drugs is extremely high. Do you think the government should take action to control prescription drug prices?"

People experienced with poll-taking say that it is not at all surprising that so many (65.5 percent) answered in the affirmative to a question put in this manner. When the question is preceded by such a leading statement as this, it is practically an invitation to answer "yes" and it's a wonder more people didn't take the bait.

And another thing that makes the poll appear "odd" to those looking into it is that one of the names that keeps popping up in connection with the poll is very similar to one that was involved in the TV quiz-show notoriety of a few months back.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee didn't miss the opportunity to call industry's attention to the poll during his quizzing of the tranquilizer producers. He put the poll into the record of the hearings with a warning to industry that it had better do something about its prices.

He said he didn't want to have government control or any kind of control of prices in peace time, and if he had to vote now on controls over drug prices he would vote "no." But, he added, a lot of people apparently think otherwise and he feared the 65.5 percent is going to grow and grow.

Heavy Chemicals

Plant food on-stream time drawing nigh apace, fertilizer makers are moving into markets for nitric acid and potassic materials, plunking down cash for substantial pre-seasonal shipments. The farm chemical people, it is reported, have set their sights on boom-level demand. In the heavy chemicals market proper, producers declare that from this coign of vantage—early 1960, (start of a year, start of a decade)—prospects could hardly look brighter, an outlook governing the whole of the year just now getting into high gear.

Keyed still higher these days is demand in the big-bulk acid markets—hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, sulfuric. Fluctuating, but usually easy, availability of by-product material, however, it is said, makes for a degree of shading in some dimly lit quarters. Most of the market is strong, reportedly, all major producers selling at list only.

Still quoted at a range of $211 to $215, sales taking place mostly at the higher end, mercury prices, ignoring the currently so-so demand level, evince a firmer tone, anticipating stronger buying interest, lighter supply, sources in the trade report.

Will there be a shortage of calcium hypochlorite when business volume reaches its torrid seasonal meridian come swimming-pool time next summer? Makers of the material, it is reported, operating at full capacity during this off-seasonal time, are doing their very best to forestall any such eventuality.

Still, at present, it is anticipated that a shortage, of small dimension anyway, will develop.

From the caustic soda market come reports, only partly confirmed, that some resellers, perhaps finding the material presently more plentiful than usual, are offering discounts, on large orders, ranging five to ten percent off of list prices.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 30, at 96.1 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 96.2 percent for the previous week and 89.2 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Hydrochloric — Output of by-product muriatic is said to be heavy right now, making for shading in some quarters of the market. But with generally good demand prevailing, list prices of major producers show a steady tone, sources in the market report.

Steel demand accounts for a sizeable proportion of the present sales volume; chlorinated solvents for another good piece. Trade sources contacted by OPD feel that the price picture for major producers has a pretty steady outlook.

Hydrofluoric — Brisk business volume, steady prices, balanced supply reported.

Nitric—Only a stone's throw away lies start-up of the fertilizer season, and, meanwhile, on this side of the stone's throw, sources note a substantial piece of pre-seasonal buying by fertilizer makers who are padding inventory prior to plant food on-stream time.

Sulfuric—Supply is plentiful, and so is demand, making for what is considered an optimum balance in this very heavy tonnage market which is featured by fluctuating, but usually keen, availability of by-product material.

It is steel, trade sources confirm, that imparts to the market its currently buoyant attitude and firm demeanor. Prospects in all outlets, it is added, could hardly be better, and this applies to the entirety of the year now underway. A downturn in overall economic activity, these sources believe, should not be expected before 1961. And from this coign of vantage nothing more serious than a rolling readjustment is envisioned.

Bases and Salts

Calcium Hypochlorite—Prices are reported steady at their year's-end advance. Sales are seasonally slow, but production procedes apace as calcium hypochlorite makers to do their best to forestall a possible shortage when the swimming pool business starts up next summer.

Still, it is anticipated at present that a shortage, of small dimension anyway, will develop when the seasonal demand is at its meridian.

Price Trends

Advanced

Tin, metal, straits, 1c. per lb.
Salts, 3/5c. to 1½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 5, 1959
106.82	106.82	108.53	104.28

For Current Prices See Page 9

Caustic Soda—Supply being a little more abundant than heretofore, some re-sellers have offered discounts, on large orders, amounting to five to ten percent off of list prices, it is reported.

Some major makers contacted by OPD said they had heard nothing of such shading; others said they had, but that volumewise, it was marginal, and that the bottom was quite firmly attached to the market because such supply excesses come and go, being but incidental reflections of other industrial operations, such as chlorine distillation, wielding no considerable weight in the market, leaving list prices untouched.

Soda Ash—Glass container making is reported to be moving along at a nice seasonal clip.

Use of cartons and cans expands apace, but without taking anything from the glass container market, according to all available production and sales data. The glass people, in fact, enjoyed a nice market increase last year.

Lime—Domestic sales of open market lime in November: 824,579 tons, up sharply from October's 681,184 tons and last November's 692,703. That's the latest from Bureau of Mines.

Included in the figure are 670,267 tons of quicklime, 154,312 of hydrated.

This was the sales pattern by uses: Agricultural, 5,819 tons, construction 75,045 tons; chemical and other industrial outlets, 555,976; and refractory, 187,739 tons.

The refractory and chemical figures represent sharp increases. Agricultural and construction uses were on the down side.

Sulfur—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show production and shipments of sulfur during specified periods:

	November	October
Native production	408,481	483,086
Shipments	467,301	412,262
Sales*	474,072	398,890
Stocks†	3,833,537	3,899,128
Recovered production	51,623	49,950
Shipments	53,737	60,573
Sales*	54,651	58,976
Stocks†	142,157	145,185

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Canadian and Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods in long tons.

Long tons	*November*	**October*
Ore		6,651
In any form		39,332
Total		45,983
Dollar Value		
Ore		$146,153
In any form		$849,750
Total		$995,943

* Data not available.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Mines Bureau reports September consumption of purchased aluminum-base scrap at 38,199 tons, a slight increase over August.

Impact of the steel strike was reflected in a sharp decline of ingot intake for deoxidation and other destructive uses, the agency notes. Shipments of 900 tons made for the smallest monthly total since the steel strike of July 1956.

Smelters' aluminum scrap prices and finished aluminum alloys remained firm throughout the month, it is reported.

Independent smelters consumed 30,718 tons of the total intake, primary producers accounted for 4,129 tons, and the remain-

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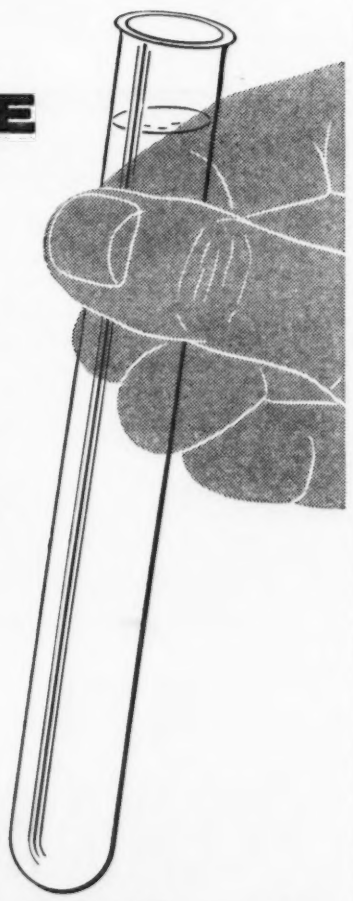

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Heavy Chemicals

der, 3,352 tons, was moved to the account of foundries, fabricators and miscellaneous.

The Bureau estimates that full coverage of the industry would turn up a total scrap intake of 45,000 tons and secondary ingot output of 30,000 tons. Based on full coverage, metallic recovery would total 37,000 tons, the agency estimates.

Chromium—Chromite consumption in November increased 26 percent over the October level, Bureau of Mines reports. Chromite consumed for metallurgical purposes was up 27 percent, refractory up 41 percent and chemical up two percent, the Bureau notes.

Items:

- In production of 20,480 short tons of chromium ferroalloys and metal, a total of 50,953 tons of chromite was consumed. An additional 1,378 tons went directly into steel.
- Chromite used in refractory output totaled 26,662 tons, while 652 tons went into furnace repairs.
- Chromite consumed in production of 10,109 tons of chemicals, sodium bichromate equivalence basis, totaled 14,408 tons.

Lead—Price steady, but business a little slower, owing to the stock-piling that was inspired by the recent advance in zinc.

Mercury—Still holding at a range of $211 to $215, sales taking place mostly at the higher end, mercury prices evince a firm tone in anticipation of stronger demand, lighter supply, it is reported.

Nickel—Nickel consumption by the free world totaled 400 million pounds in 1959, up 25 percent from the year-ago total. So reports a major producer of the metal.

"Despite the substantial rise in 1959 consumption and the uncertainties in

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Heavy Chemicals

Cuba, free world supplies of nickel continue ample," said a spokesman for that company.

Capacity in 1959 was at 550 million pounds yearly, he said. Based on presently projected programs, he predicts an increase of 100 million pounds, or 18 percent, in the next two years.

Of the free world's present nickel capacity, he reports, Canada accounts for over 70 percent, Cuba ten percent, the US four percent; and New Caledonia, Japan and other sources, the remainder.

Silver—Price remains steady at its longstanding level of 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tellurium—Sharp gains in all departments were scored by the tellurium industry in 1959, says the Bureau of Mines in a year's end report.

Even more spectacular was the advance in consumption: 1,125,887 pounds as compared with only 594,103 in October.

Output of mill products, Census reports, reached 474,312 pounds, consisting of 123,598 pounds of sheet, plate and strip; 278,457 pounds of forging and extrusion billet and 72,257 pounds of rod, bar and wire.

Main reason behind the metal's sterling performance: Widespread interest in tellurium as a component of the thermoelements used in thermoelectric devices.

The increase in supply and demand, the Bureau says, was accompanied by a higher price and record imports.

Active in the thermoelectric field, researchwise, by year's end, were some 300 industrial organizations, universities and private research groups, says the Bureau.

A group of tellurium binary and ternary compounds, the agency goes on to say, was reported to offer the best thermoelectric performance characteristics found thus far.

Production of primary domestic tellurium was estimated at 300,000 pounds. This quantity was obtained solely as a byproduct of the electrolytic refining of copper and the refining of lead. Consumption was tallied at 350,000 pounds. The portion that went into thermoelectric research during the year was unknown; the Bureau ventured to guess that a sizable percentage of sales stemmed from inventory purchases as a hedge against steadily rising prices.

Tin—Metal quotations closed Friday at $1.01 a pound, spot.

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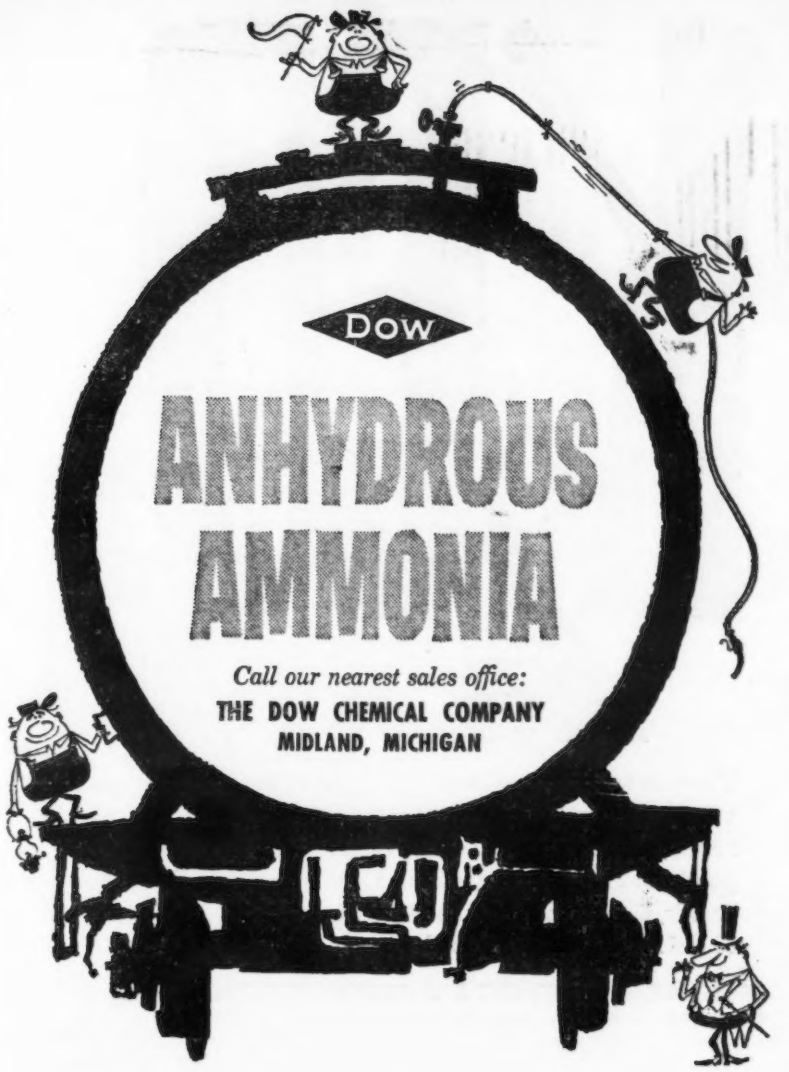

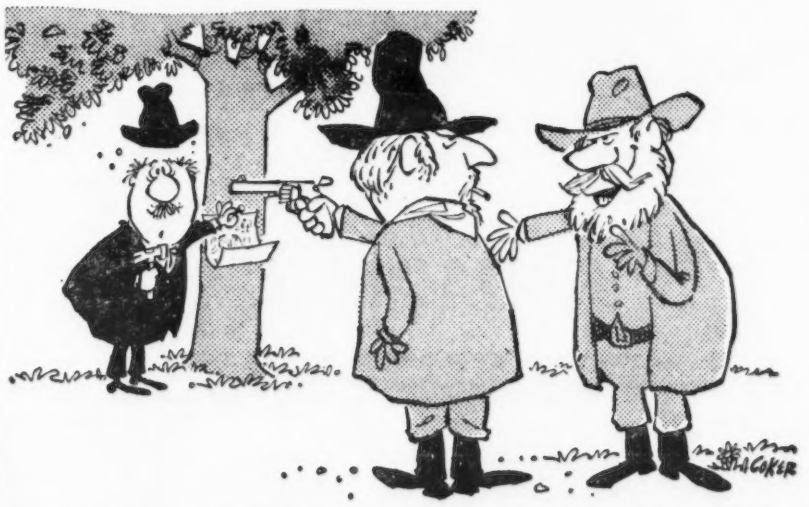

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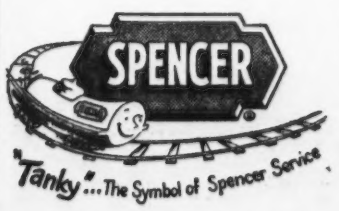

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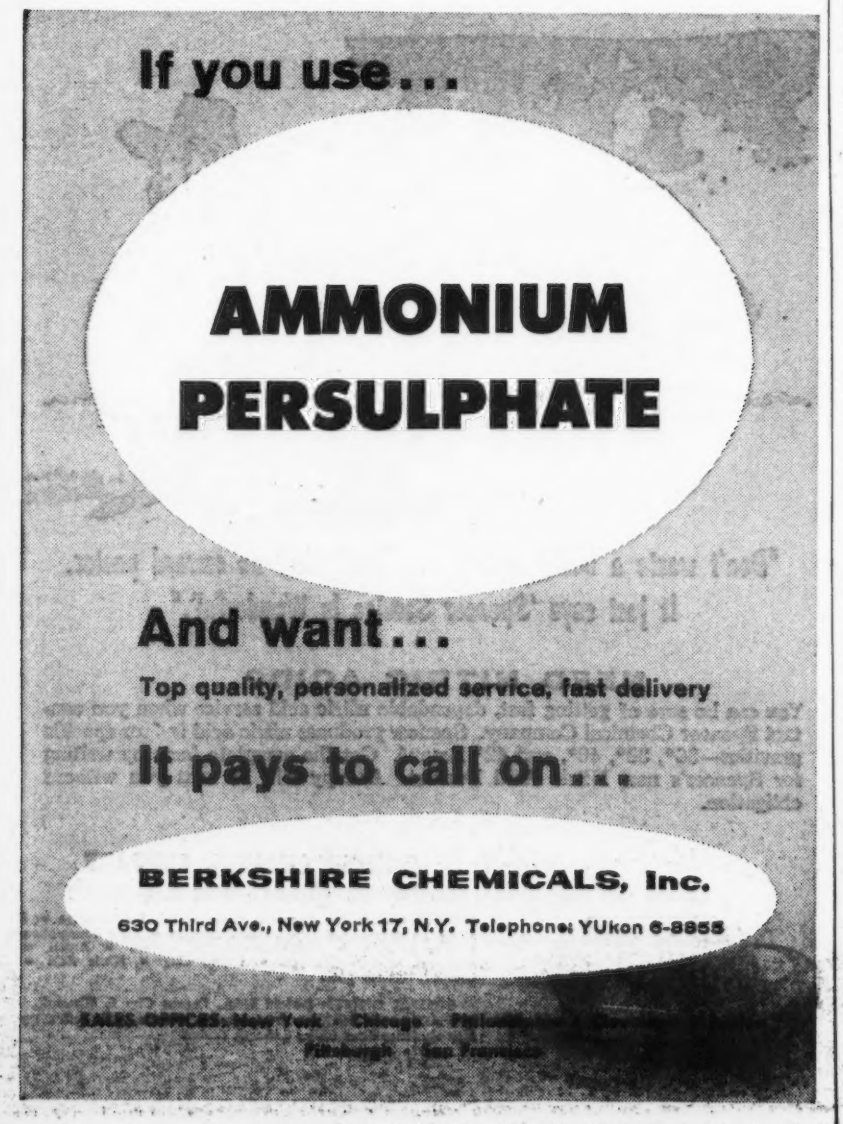
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FMC's Niagara Division Sets Up New Western Dep't

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's Niagara Chemical Division has established a new department in the west. On the heels of its acquisition of Sunland Industries, the Middleport, N. Y., unit has formed a western agricultural department, headquartered in Fresno.

Named to head the department is L. M. Duckworth. Newly-appointed regional managers are James H. Molich, Fresno; Rolf Haasarud, Richmond, Calif.; James Southwick, Anaheim, Calif.; and William Castro, Yakima, Wash.

Manufacturing facilities at Fresno, the company reports, will be used to expand pesticide production and for the firm's entry into two new fields: seed and fertilizers.

Diamond Makes Chrencik VP, And Tillman Divisional Mgr.

At Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Frank Chrencik has been named vice-president in charge of manufacturing, and Arthur B. Tillman has been chosen to succeed him as general manager of the electrochemicals division. Mr. Tillman was formerly operations manager of that division.

A Diamond man for thirteen years, Mr. Chrencik has served as plant manager at Edgewood, Md., and head of the Deer Park plant, Houston, Tex.

Mr. Tillman has been with the company twenty-four years. He served as superintendant of the former alkali division before being named operations manager for the electrochemical unit.

Styrene: Dow's Boost

—Continued from page 3

directly from a mixed-xylene feed stream, the 40 million pounds of new styrene capacity will be gotten via the classic route of alkylating benzene with ethylene.

The Sinclair-Koppers plant will also employ the benzene-ethylene method, with Sinclair Refining Company (a Sinclair Oil subsidiary) supplying the aromatic stream from its Houston refinery.

Koppers, which has 200 million pounds of its own styrene capacity at Kobuta, Pa., will either use or market the styrene monomer turned out at Houston. Completion date of the Sinclair Koppers installation is mid-1961.

Expansion Tally Since November

If there's the expected follow-through on the spate of expansions unveiled since November, by early 1962 some 610 million pounds will be added to current industry styrene capacity—now pegged at 1.47 billion pounds.

This expansion tally does not take into account Foster-Grant Company, which has a 30-million-pound increase in the works at Baton Rouge, La. Foster-Grant's present capacity: 105 million pounds a year.

And what of the other three producers? Shell Chemical Corporation—the No. 4 ranked styrene maker—is sticking with its 135-million-pound plant at Los Angeles.

Union Carbide Corporation, which has a 100-million-pound plant at Institute, W. Va., will only say that it is studying the styrene situation closely.

Odessa Styrene Company, which has a production potential of 50 million pounds a year at Odessa, Tex., is similarly uncommunicative.

Ammonium Sulfate Flowing

—Continued from page 7

is the trend of formulators of granulated fertilizers to make their own solid ammonium sulfate.

This, he reports, is done by permitting the excess sulfuric acid to react with the free ammonia in a nitrogen solution.

Though formulators may regard it as a cost savings, Dr. Sauchelli isn't so sure. This is a cost item, he says, that needs to be evaluated at each fertilizer plant—and no two plants are alike.

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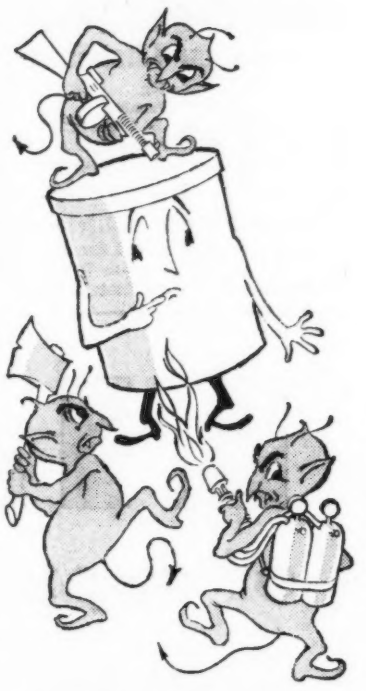

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Agricultural Chemicals

Agricultural chemical imports rose appreciably in December, signaling the approach of the domestic fertilizer season. Up most significantly were arrivals of ammonium and potassium chloride, although relatively large increases were also noted for phosphate rock and potassium sulfate. Where did this and the other tonnage reported below come from? One of the leading suppliers, according to statistics compiled by the Census bureau, was Canada. In fact, our northern neighbor was the source of all the ammonium phosphate, calcium cyanide, and fishscrap imported here in December. Also, a substantial part of the ammonium nitrate (14,467 tons), ammonium sulfate (11,852 tons), peatmoss (3,187 tons), and urea (953 tons), as well as a small amount (320 tons) of potassium chloride.

Major suppliers of potash salts, however, were France and West Germany. Between them, these countries accounted for all nitrate and sulfate imports and 35,582 tons of chloride.

Belgium and The Netherlands were sources for considerable nitrogen chemical tonnage. The former shipped 30,270 tons of ammonium nitrate while the latter shipped 2,500 tons of ammonium sulfate, 200 tons of urea, and 1,103 tons of potassium chloride.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 6, 1959
110.64	110.64	110.95	112.18

For Current Prices See Page 9

Ammonia — November production of synthetic anhydrous ammonia, as reported by the Census bureau, was 382,072 tons. Comparable figures for October 1959, and November 1958, were, respectively, 389,936 tons (revised) and 334,176 tons.

Stocks of synthetic anhydrous ammonia held at producing plants at November's end totaled 175,451 tons, compared with 136,237 tons (revised) a month earlier. (November figures take into account one plant previously not reporting.)

Production of byproduct liquor in November was 1,048 tons, an increase over the preceding month (718 tons), but lower than output in November 1958 (1,507 tons).

Stocks held at producing plants at November's end totaled 866 tons, compared with 642 tons a month earlier.

Ammonium Nitrate—Trade sources expect record movement of ammonium nitrate and other direct application materials this spring. Occasioning this optimism is the fact that deliveries through December were slow.

Unlike other years, discounts this past fall were dropped $1 per ton monthly. Thus, to reap the full benefit, a buyer had to take delivery in August and store the material himself. Apparently, the difference between the savings on the discount and storage costs wasn't great enough to encourage many buyers to do this.

Total production of ammonium nitrate in November was 253,541 tons, up from 249,279 in October and 240,983 in November 1958, the Census bureau reports. Stocks at the end of the period measured 179,966 tons, compared with 140,935 at the end of October.

Output of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate in November amounted to 230,551 tons, up from 228,203 tons in October and 221,113 tons in the same month in '58.

Reflecting the decline in deliveries in November, stocks held by producing plants on November 30, were 172,700 tons compared with 134,414 tons a month earlier.

Ammonium Sulfate—November production of synthetic ammonium sulfate was 94,454 tons, against 93,451 tons (revised) in October and 96,479 tons in November 1958.

At month's end, stocks held at producing plants totaled 135,454 tons, up from the 117,501 tons (revised) held thirty days earlier. (November figures take into account one plant previously not reporting.)

Output of byproduct sulfate rose from 17,212 tons in October to 47,746 tons in November. Production in November 1958 was still higher, however, at 61,505 tons.

Reflecting the rise in production, stocks were 76,570 tons on November 30, up from 64,497 a month earlier.

Phosphate Rock—Shipments of the phosphate rock industry in 1958 were valued at $132 million, an increase of 12 percent over 1954, according to preliminary results obtained from the 1958 census of mineral industries conducted by the Census bureau of the Commerce department.

Average employment in the industry showed a decrease of one percent from 1954 to 1958, to a total of 5,402 employees in 1958.

Value added in mining in the industry amounted to $64 million, an increase of 4 percent from 1954 when the previous census was taken, the Census study found.

(Value added is derived by subtracting the cost of supplies, minerals received for preparation, purchased fuels and electric energy, contract work, and purchased machinery from value of shipments and capital expenditures.)

Potash—Imports of potassium chloride, totaling 6,672 tons in November, were 51,550 tons in December. Of this amount, West Germany supplied 21,967 tons; Spain 14,545; France 13,615; Belgium 1,103, and Canada 320.

The potassium sulfate imported here in December came from France (5,736 tons) and West Germany (1,763 tons).

These countries were sources also of the nitrate imported in December, France accounting for 55 tons, West Germany for 33 tons.

Urea—December imports of urea were 4,690 tons, up slightly from November's total—4,425 tons. Leading the list of nine exporting nations, The United Kingdom shipped 1,529 tons here, followed by Canada (958 tons) and Japan (649 tons).

Supplying less than 500 tons apiece were Norway, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Exports from the US in December amounted to 9,251,898 pounds (approximately 4,626 short tons), valued at $404,159. Most of this material went to southern neighbors; among them, Honduras (3,099,600 pounds); Philippine Republic (2,400,000); Mexico (2,390,000); Ecuador (600,000); Guatemala (96,000), and Costa Rica (11,000).

Farm Chemicals Imports: December

Following are data compiled by the Census bureau indicating volume of imports of agricultural chemicals for November and December, 1959. Classified as ammonium nitrate mixtures are those containing 20 percent or more nitrogen. Figures for ammonium phosphates and fishmeal and scrap account only for that material intended for use as fertilizer. All figures are in short tons.

	December	November
Ammonium nitrate (includes mixtures)	44,737	10,194
Ammonium phosphate	32,907	28,873
Ammonium sulfate	14,352	12,377
Calcium cyanamide	2,864	2,740
Castor bean pomace	0	496
Dried blood	559	605
Fishmeal and scrap	104	828
Guano	2,819	0
Peatmoss (fert. grade)	7,575	8,746
Phosphate rock	19,276	7,431
Potassium chloride, crude	51,550	6,672
Potassium nitrate, crude	88	110
Potassium sulfate, crude	7,499	954
Sodium nitrate, crude and refined	28,843	24,507
Urea	4,690	4,425

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Petroleum Derivatives

The major question concerning the petroleum derivatives market centers around the tight supply position of benzene. No producer contacted thought that benzene would be available in unlimited quantities in the foreseeable future. More conservative estimates are for the next two quarters. It is considered likely that the supply of benzene should loosen somewhat about the third quarter which should bring about a pleasantly snug supply condition. Meanwhile, the price of benzene under contract holds at 34 cents a gallon. Material bought on spot commands considerably more, often going above the 40 cents a gallon mark.

Two weeks ago, one leading producer announced a new price schedule for white mineral oil which included a 3 to 3½ cents a gallon hike in prices for all viscosities. Two other producers contacted last week reported that a new price schedule would be released shortly. The new prices are considered to be in line with the earlier 3 to 3½ cents a gallon increase. It was also learned that in some cases, producers were in the process of a re-alignment of their price schedules and that this would bring additional increases of 5 to 7 cents a gallon for various viscosities and quantities.

The aliphatics are unchanged in price patterns or supply conditions. Mineral spirits, enjoying a steady demand shows every sign of carrying its bright situation into the future. Hexane holds about the same, helped by the recent spurt in automobile production.

The amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed or exported in February, 1960, is estimated by the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of Interior at 7,480,000 barrels daily, compared with 7,550,000 barrels forecast for January, 1960. The forecast contains no recommendations as to desirable rates of crude production or of changes in crude stocks. It is an estimate of probable consumption. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 3,795,000 barrels daily in February, a gasoline yield of 43.6 percent, and total crude runs of 8,420,000 barrels daily.

Actual imports of crude oil averaged 979,000 barrels per day in October. Current data indicate crude oil imports averaged 900,000 barrels daily in November and 950,000 barrels in December. Crude oil imports are estimated at 960,000 barrels daily for January, 1960, and 985,000 barrels daily for February.

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—It does not look to most producers that the tightness existing in relation to the supply of benzene will improve before the second quarter and then it could easily drag on into the third. This expected loosening is not anticipated to reach beyond the snug stage. Meanwhile the price range of benzene is rolling along at the 34-to-40c. a gallon pace. In some instances the 40c. a gallon price is not sufficient to coax spot material from producers.

Cokeoven production as reported by the Bureau of Census show that benzene output for the first eleven months of 1959 was 286 million gallons. This compares to the 257 million gallons produced for the same period in 1958. This represents nearly 27 million gallon increase in the production despite the shutdown of cokeoven operations during the steel strike.

Xylene—As in the case of its related aromatic solvent toluene, the supply of xylene remains somewhat on the loose side. Most sources feel that the outlook for the next two quarters reveals little possibility for a brightening in the market for xylene.

Toluene—Despite the increase in solvent demand from the auto makers, the supply position of this aromatic solvent remains more than ample. Prices hold at 25-to-32c. a gallon, tanks, delivered east of the Rockies.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 5, 1959
104.34	103.64	103.19	104.42

For Current Prices See Page **9**

Aliphatic Solvents

Hexane—Vegetable oil extraction operations combined with industrial lacquer demand has maintained brisk activity for this solvent. The outlook remains good with most producers looking toward an improved second quarter. Prices hold at the same levels as in previous weeks.

Mineral Spirits—The regular mineral spirits and Stoddard solvent are moving at good volume. Sales are reported at steady volumes and prices unchanged. Odorless mineral spirits are enjoying the usual seasonal spurt of demand. In general, the market for mineral spirits is steady and shows no sign of deviating from its routine pace.

LPG's

Ethane-Ethylene—Output of this gas from refineries for the period January 1-15 was placed by the American Petroleum Institute at 15,887,000 gallons. LP production for the same period was 23,773,000 gallons. In both cases production of ethane and ethylene was higher compared to the first two weeks in 1959. Output for that period was 12,682,000 gallons from LP sources and 9,238,000 gallons from refineries.

Propane—For the first two weeks of 1960, output of propane from refineries totaled 73,276,000 gallons while production from LP sources was placed at 178,350,000 gallons, according to the API. This represents an increase of 22,212,000 gallons in the case of LP propane and 5,475,000 gallons in the case of LR propane, for the corresponding period in 1959.

Waxes

Microcrystalline Wax—There is no change from the previous weeks in market conditions affecting the light colored microcrystallines. Food packaging demand continues to account for a large share of production. Prices for petroleum, coating grades range between 10-to-11c. per pound, while laminating grades hold at 11-to-12c. a pound level.

Paraffin—Crude prices remain at 6.55c. per pound. Fully refined paraffin at various melting ranges are comparably quoted in tankcars at the refinery at price levels of 7.65c. per pound. Domestic demand is steady with little change.

Miscellaneous

White Mineral—The new price schedule announced last week by one producer for all grades of white mineral oil is being quickly adopted by at least two other refineries. The basic increase of 3-to-3½c. a gallon f.o.b. refinery, is generally the one being followed. In some cases increases of 5c. a gallon for bulk shipments and up to 7c. a gallon for drums were posted in what is called a general price re-alinement for various viscosities. Since a price schedule was unavailable as of press time, the viscosities affected cannot be listed.

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended January 22, 1960 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,190,000 barrels, an increase of 44,000 barrels from the preceding week.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 23, totaled 248,708,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 250,013,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,305,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,534,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 229,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Aliphatic Organics

Succinic anhydride was reduced 23 cents to a level of 51 cents per pound in truckload lots and 52 cents in less truckload quantity. The material is priced on a delivered basis. Currently, succinic anhydride is available in modest quantities from pilot plant facilities at Buffalo, N.Y. The price reduction is aimed at developing new uses and experimentation with succinic anhydride which finds use primarily in colorants and pharmaceuticals. Should important applications develop in polyester and alkyd resins, trade sources foresee a price in the 30 to 40 cents per pound range.

Trade sources point out that January sales volume could be termed "a bit disappointing, but only because we may have been shooting too high." Following the steel settlement, it was felt that a tremendous surge in business would take place. Such a surge did not take place in January, but sources remain highly optimistic for the year as a whole. Partial basis for this optimism is the report that many consumers, in talking contract, are making provision for larger requirements this year.

World consumption of natural and synthetic rubber for January-November, 1959, totaled 3.3 million long tons as opposed to 2.9 million for the same period of 1958, according to report of Business and Defense Services Administration. Consumption in the United States increased 21.4 percent while consumption in foreign countries, excluding Russia and Red China, increased 9.9 percent.

Further additions of chemical prices to be reported on in this space during the coming year include butene-1, butene-2, isobutylene, triisobutylene, caprolactam monomer, succinic anhydride, dodecenyl succinic anhydride and glycolonitrile.

Acetic Acid—The market is unchanged from previous reports. Movement to the textile industry during January is reported fair to good. Last price action in the market was a 5c. per pound across the board advance in the price of packages at the first of the year. Drum quantities have not been effected.

Acrylonitrile—Sales prospects for February, while not expected to reach the level of last month, are still considered "quite satisfactory." Part of the increased activity noted last month was attributed to inventory replacement by consumers who anticipated the price reduction in this market at the first of the year and lived off stocks as much as possible during December.

Price is unchanged at 23c. per pound in tanks, 25c. in carload or truckload and 26c. per pound is less than carload or less than truckload quantity.

Butadiene—Department of Commerce reported production of new rubber in December amounted to 125,779 long tons and consumption of 132,002 long tons against consumption in November of 125,922 tons. End of month stocks totaled 290,251 long tons.

Production of S-type synthetic rubber in December was 102,157 long tons; butyl, 8,661 tons; neoprene, 11,475 and N-type, 3,486 long tons.

Consumption of S-type rubber during December was 73,871 long tons as against 69,217 tons in the previous month.

Butene—Price of butene-1 in tankcars is quoted at 6.25c. per pound, while butene-2 in tankcars is 5.70c. per pound. Prices are on a works basis.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Succinic anhydride, 23c. per lb.
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 6, 1959
132.54	132.79	132.86	130.67

For Current Prices See Page 9

Caprolactam Monomer—Price is quoted at 49c. per pound in tankcar quantity. Dry material, packed in 80-lb. paper bags, lists at 52c. per pound in carload or truckload lots and 57c. per pound in less carload or less truckload. Prices are quoted on f.o.b. works basis.

A 50-million pound monomer unit at Beaumont, Texas, is slated to come on stream sometime the latter part of this year. The unit will utilize cyclohexane as a raw material. Including this plant, industry capacity will be about 135 million pounds by the end of the year.

Dodecenyl Succinic Anhydride—Material lists at 75c. per pound in carload or truckload lots and 76c. per pound in less carload or less truckload quantity. Prices are quoted on a delivered basis. Price west of Denver is 2c. per pound more across the board.

Ethylene Glycol—Antifreeze business, major outlet for this material, continues seasonally slow, sources report. Price is unchanged at levels of long standing in the trade.

Ethylene glycol in tankcar lots is priced at 13½c. per pound delivered in the East. Price in carload or truckload quantity, same basis, is 16c. and in less carlots, 17c. per pound.

Ethylene Oxide—Use in production of ethylene glycol, which takes an estimated 60 percent of output, is slowed due to the seasonal nature of the antifreeze business.

Formaldehyde—Although sales volume in January did not reach the levels that suppliers looked for, they were "quite satisfactory." The feeling in some quarters is that producers may have set their sights a little high in expecting an immediate upsurge in the industrial pace following settlement of the steel strike. In some instances, sources say they expected to be "pushed" to supply their accounts. This was not the case. From this standpoint, observers say January was good, but not as good as they had anticipated it would be.

Glycerine—Market remains quiet. Trade sources reported January sales as average to "good for a January." Prices are unchanged at levels established in the trade last October.

Import crude is nominal at 19c. per pound as no material is available. Domestic crude soaplye 80 percent is quoted in a range of 19c. to 19¾c. per pound,

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: December

Exports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of November and December, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census were as follows:

EXPORTS		*December*	*November*
Acetone	lbs.	543,801	816,348
Butyl acetate	lbs.	3,652,939	1,851,007
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	8,966,319	2,802,895
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	680	7,675
Ethylene Glycol	lbs.	15,872,080	1,978,951
Glycerine, crude and refined	lbs.	3,313,647	994,489
Methyl alcohol	gals.	2,424,973	1,067,456
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	560,220	517,947
Propyl alcohol	lbs.	5,705,130	3,459,864
IMPORTS			
Acetic acid (over 65 percent)	lbs.	0	40,660
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	298,490	79,650
Amyl alcohol and fusel oil	lbs.	7,010	57,522
Chloroacetic acid (mono and tri)	lbs.	910,254	671,445
Formic acid	lbs.	289,415	161,805
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	940,223	730,985
Lactic acid (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	62,060	22,007
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	3,662,971	3,771,566
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	3,974,340	4,265,524
Vinyl alcohol, including derivatives	lbs.	1,294,910	1,756,691

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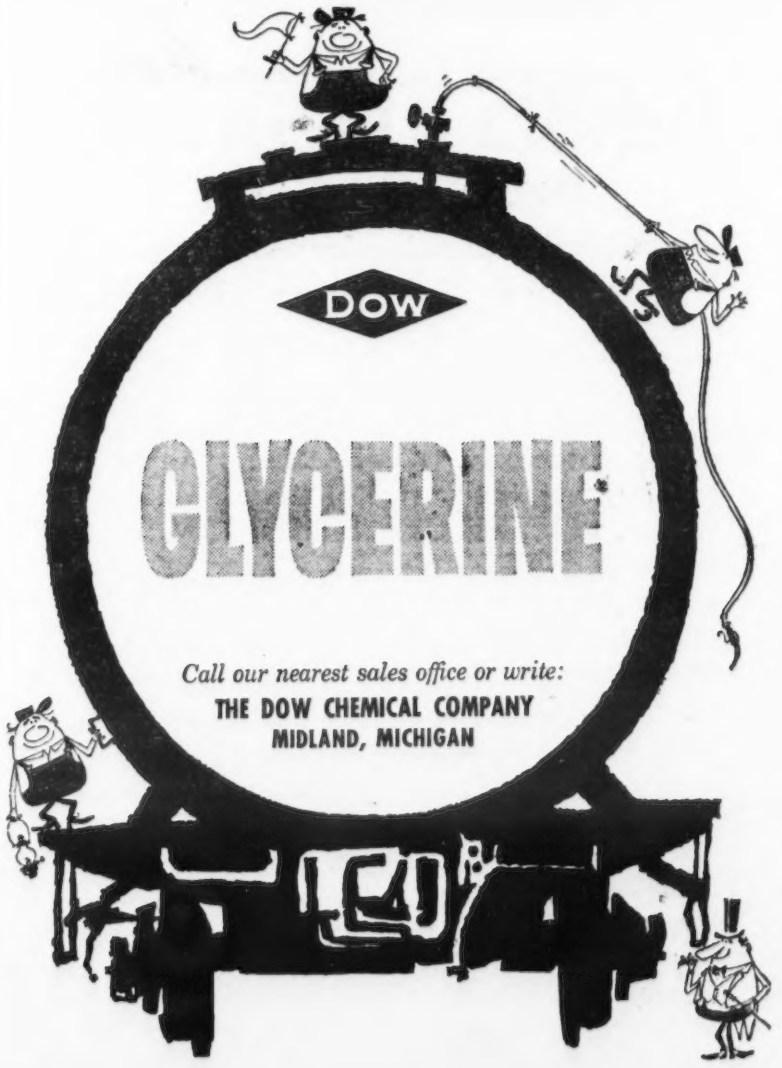

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Aliphatic Organics

while saponification is 21c. to 21¾c. per pound.

Glycolonitrile—Tankcar or tanktruck price is 39c. per pound, 4,000-gal. minimum tanktruck. Listing on carload or truckload lots in 55-gal. resin-lined drums is 40c. per pound and in less carload or less truckload quantity the price is 42c. per pound. A 5-gal. pail is available at 92c. per pound. Prices are on an f.o.b. works basis and apply to 70 percent aqueous material.

Isobutylene—Price on isobutylene, 99 percent, is 38c. per gallon in tankcars on a works basis. Diisobutylene and triisobutylene in tanks each list at 8c. per pound. Prices on the latter two chemicals are quoted on a delivered basis.

Lauryl Sulfates—Prices are unchanged at levels of long standing in the trade.

Tankcar price on sodium and ammonium lauryl sulfates is 19½c. per pound while carload and truckload of drums is 20½c. and less carlots are 21½c. per pound. Magnesium lauryl sulfate is 2c. per pound more across the board.

Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate lists at 24½c. per pound in tanks, 25½c. in carload or truckload and 26½c. per pound in less than carlots. Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate is 2c. per pound more across the board.

Mannitol—Unlike sorbitol, this material is non-hygroscopic which makes applications in the tableting field the main outlet. Material serves as a base in making vitamin and other types of tablets. Market is unchanged. Seasonally higher sales in the pharmaceutical field during the cold weather months gives trade sources good cause for optimism.

Molasses — Markets for feeding cane molasses were weak in the midwest and Gulf states, according to report of the Department of Agriculture. Price at New Orleans was ¼c. lower and ranged from 9½c. to 9¾c. per gallon. "Mostly" price was 9¾c. per gallon. Price at New York was unchanged at 13½c. per gallon.

Perchloroethylene — Movement to the dry cleaning outlet remains seasonally depressed. The dull aspect of this part of the market is expected to carry through the current month, sources report. A much smaller market, but one that observers feel holds good growth potential, is to use in the production of fluorinated hydrocarbons. Trade sources indicate withdrawals have been fairly steady at modest volume.

Sorbitol—Material continues to find applications in cosmetic creams and lotions, tooth pastes and candy and various confections. Hygroscopicity, or water-holding ability, makes sorbitol a material of choice in these applications, it is said.

Withdrawals have been routine. Last price action in this market was a 1¼c. per pound advance in early November of last year.

Succinic Acid—A reduction of 23c. per pound in succinic anhydride last week was not reflected in this market, trade sources reported. A major producer quoted price on succinic acid at 62c. per pound in truckload lots and 63c. per pound, less truckload. Prices are on a freight allowed basis.

Succinic Anhydride—Price was reduced 23c. per pound last week. Under new schedules, truckload or carload price in 275-lb. drums is 51c. per pound, while less carload or less truckload price is 52c. per pound. Prices are on a delivered basis.

Should demand continue to grow as anticipated, the price of succinic anhydride could well drop to the 30c. to 40c. per pound range, a producer reports.

The material is currently offered on pilot plant scale at Buffalo, New York. Production from the site is currently running at near capacity and "modest quantities" are available to customers interested in developing new uses and experimenting with it.

The price reduction is in line with a policy designed to stimulate further interest in the material which now finds use in colorants and in pharmaceuticals.

As a saturated dibasic acid, it is felt that succinic acid deserves more attention for potentially important applications in polyester resins, in polyester-based flexible polyurethane foams and as an intermediate for plasticizers and alkyd resins.

Sucrose—Price on refined, white sucrose is maintained unchanged from previous report. Refiners continue to report adequate supplies on hand to fill the modest demands being made at this time. The decline in sales volume is felt to be no more than would normally be expected. Movement of sucrose to ice cream and soft drink outlets is understandably depressed at this time of year, sources point out.

Listing on the material is $9.35 per cwt., eastern refinery. Last change in this market was the 20c. per cwt. reduction in price which took place at the close of the year.

Obituaries

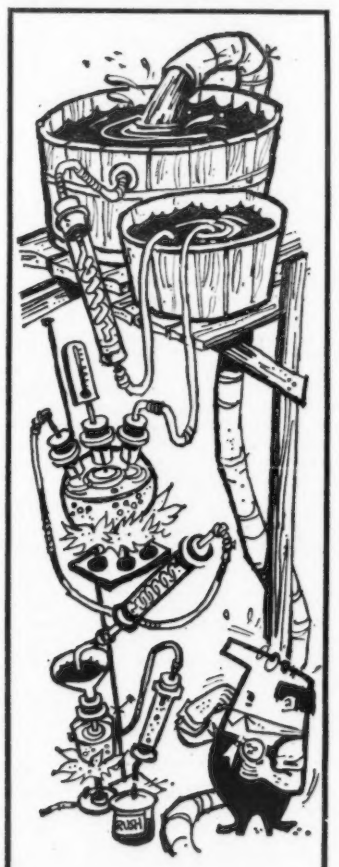
S. DeWitt Clough

S. DeWitt Clough, retired president and board chairman of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., died January 31 in Chicago. He was eighty years old.

Mr. Clough served as president of Abbott from 1933 to 1946, and as chairman of the board from 1946 to 1952.

Ernest T. Holton, retired president of Holton & Adams, former New York importers of toiletries, died February 1 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was eighty-five years old.

W. F. Humphrey, retired president of Tide Water Associated Oil Company, died February 3 in San Francisco. He was eighty-six years old.



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Compound, Corrosion Removing, 6,315 gals., metal conditioner and rust remover, in accord with Mil. Spec. MIL-M-1057 (Fed. stk. No. 6850-174-9670), Bid IFB ORD-01002-60-43B, Feb. 26, Purchasing Office, Anniston Ordnance Depot, Anniston, Ala.

Diatomaceous Earth, (Kiesselgunr), 1,500 tons, five micron size and suitable for coating nitrate and urea fertilizer, delivery June 300 tons, October 900 tons, December 300 tons, December 300 tons, tender No. CPB-3A-7777, Feb. 29, Central Purchase Branch, Pakistan Industrial Development Corp., PPIDC House, Kutchery Road, Karachi, bidding instructions for review on loan from the Trade Development, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Drugs, 20,736 bots., Thiamine Hydrochloride tablets USP 50mg. (¾ gr.) 100S, 10,272 bots., Sodium Chloride tablets USP 2.25gm. (34.7 gr.) 1050S, 7,200 bots., Ergonovine Maleate tablets USP 0.2mg. (1/300 gr.) 100S, 32,000 bots., Insulin injection, isophane, USP, U-80 10 cc. (Potency 18 months), 8,500 bots., Insulin injection, isophane, USP, U-40 10 cc. (Potency 18 months), 16,000 bots., Insulin injection, isophane, USP, U-40, 10 cc. (Potency 24 months), Bid RFP-5927Q, Feb. 9, Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Ave., Brooklyn 32, N.Y.; 26,316 bots., Mebrobamate tablets, Bid IFB M5-59-60, Feb. 9, Marketing Division for Drugs and Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N.J.

Fertilizer, commercial, 25 net tons, in 80 lb. bags, analysis: nitrogen 10 percent, phosphoric acid 6 percent, potash 4 percent, to Fed Spec. O-F-241A, for U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N.Y., Bid IFB B2-MA60-30, Feb. 10, Chief, Supply Branch, Maritime Administration, 45 Broadway, New York 6, N.Y.

Petrochemicals Flexing

—Continued from page 5

continue to grow at a rate greater than that of the overall chemical industry.

Laying the crystal ball aside, the OEEC people have some interesting things to report on the chemical industry performance during 1958 and part of 1959.

Chemical production in Western Europe rose in 1958 at three times the rate of industrial production as a whole, according to the report.

In certain sectors of the chemical industry, the report goes on to note, increases up to 29 percent over the 1957 figure were achieved. The continent's chemical boom is underscored by the fact that production increased and is increasing at a faster rate than in the United States.

Total turnover by the chemical industry is reported at $15,200 million for 1958. The industry scored a production increase of 6 percent, it is noted, as against only two percent for all of Europe's industry combined.

Similarly, OEEC reports, in the first half of 1959 chemical production was 9 percent higher than in the corresponding period in 1958, while overall industrial production increased only 3 percent.

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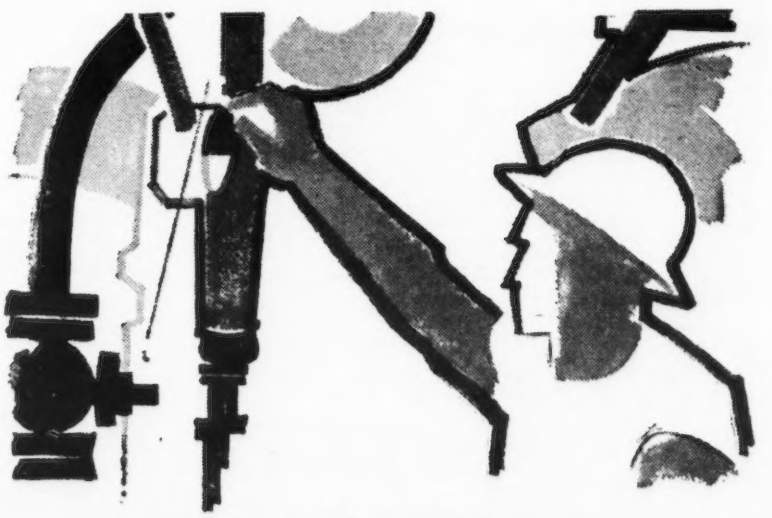

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

In general coal chemical exports were lower during 1959, reflecting the desire of domestic suppliers to conserve stocks during the critical strike period. An exception was the toluene market where 226.5 million pounds were exported as against 185.2 million during 1958. On the other hand, imports increased, with naphthalene as an important exception. Imports of naphthalene were about 20 million pounds less last year than in '58. In the opening weeks of this year trade sources have noted a vigorous demand for the export market.

The tankcar price of dodecylbenzene is newly quoted at 11 cents per pound as against the previous listing of 11.4 cents. Carload and less carload drum quantities remain unchanged at 13.4 and 14.4 cents per pound respectively.

The styrene monomer market continues to show signs of bursting at the seams. The country's largest producer reported that capacity would be raised to over 800 million pounds. Current capacity of the company is estimated at half a billion pounds annually. In the same market, a petrochemical producer and a major tar distiller will build a 70 million pound plant, monomer to be produced by dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene supplied by the pertoleum firm. At Big Spring, Tex., yet another petroleum producer will triple styrene monomer output to 60 million pounds per year. In November, a basic chemical producer led off this round of expansion and new construction announcements with the report that the firm's styrene potential would be raised 200 million pounds over the next two years.

Trade sources report they are running close to capacity on maleic anhydride and fumaric acid, but the materials will be in tight supply for most of this year, it is felt. It is pointed out that ordinarily some end-uses for a chemical will level off as others are growing. However, in the case of maleic, requirements from outlets to paper chemicals, agricultural chemicals, alkyd resins and especially polyesters, have all been growing at once.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended February 7 would amount to 94.3 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,687,000 net tons of steel. Output in the week previous was, 2,717,000 tons, in the comparable week one month ago it was 2,715,000 tons and in the corresponding week one year ago, 2,288,000 net tons.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Dodecylbenzene, tanks, 4'10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 6, 1959
118.40	118.40	118.48	118.55

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Imports in the month of December came from Russia. At New Orleans: 2,295,000 gallons valued at $527,852. At Galveston: 2,355,137 gallons valued at $541,681. Total for the month is 4,650,147 gallons with a value of $1,069,533.

In the domestic market, the situation is unchanged from recent reports. Large consumers remain active in their attempt to build inventories depleted over the strike period. A tight supply remains in effect. Price was advanced from 31c. to 34c. per gallon on January 1.

Cresylic Acid—Trade sources report inventory adjustments were made by consumers in January and that these adjustments are being carried over into February. An end to this leveling off period is expected at the close of this month.

Unlike some other coal chemicals, tar acids were in adequate supply up to the very end of the strike period when possibly a week or ten days of output was lost. Even so, the pipelines were never emptied and consumers were able to maintain stocks at comfortable levels.

Less use of gasoline additives during the cold weather months is held responsible for a slackening in demand.

Naphthalene—Total imports for December were 4,059,587 pounds valued at $223,779, according to report of the Census Bureau.

A breakdown of the total indicates 1,563,996 pounds came from the United Kingdom, 771,558 pounds from West Germany, 587,769 pounds from Netherlands and 364,355 pounds from Canada. Imports from Belgium during the month amounted to 276,280 pounds, while 296,386 pounds came from Yugoslavia and 199,243 pounds from France.

Producers foresee a possible short supply on refined naphthalene for moth control in the coming season. Seasonal demand usually hits an uptrend in March.

Pyridine—Market remains in light supply. Imports for December from the USSR amounted to 10,714 gallons and from the United Kingdom, 7,357 gallons for a total for the month of 18,071. Inquiry for pyridine for export remains strong.

Last price change in this market was a 5c. per pound reduction in June, 1959.

Xylene—Cokeoven production of xylene in November amounted to 221,392 gallons as against 229,525 gallons in the previous month and 913,100 gallons in the comparable month last year. During the first eleven months of 1959 output was 6,141,858 gallons as opposed to 6,860,300 gallons in the corresponding period during 1958.

Sales in the eleven month period last year totaled 6,203,892 gallons as against 6,860,300 gallons in the comparable period of 1958.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of November were 650,320 gallons as opposed to 652,329 at the beginning of the month and 741,457 gallons at the close of November, 1958.

Dyes

Dyes—November production of direct black (C.I. 30235) amounted to 518,775 pounds as against 433,970 pounds in the previous month. Output in the first eleven months of 1959 totaled 5,606,652 pounds

Aromatics Foreign Trade: December

Following statistics are compiled from Census bureau reports. Units used by the bureau are retained in all cases. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluene are reported in pounds.

		December 1959	December 1958	*Total 1959	†Total 1958
EXPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	624,053	904,304	7,305,337	11,483,980
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	31,296	19,044	344,983	573,864
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	1,100	0	265,016	762,771
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	573,134	535,563	6,951,494	7,494,337
Phenol	lbs.	3,650,160	3,746,010	39,663,612	40,825,126
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	25,520	124,460	4,108,380	13,350,788
Pitch	short tons	2,130	1,881	29,292	64,046
Toluene	lbs.	46,558,103	26,417,381	226,526,210	185,212,568
IMPORTS					
Benzene	gals.	4,650,147	0	56,849,941	*44,545,091
Creosote and dead oil	gals.	4,881,734	96,648	37,449,061	*32,682,223
Cresols and cresylic acid, ADF	gals.	142,622	172,593	2,050,122	*1,329,864
Naphthalene, melting point less than 79° C.	lbs.	4,059,587	7,843,759	59,033,099	*81,124,785
Melting point 79° C and over	lbs.	2,205	110,230	389,255	*1,131,522

* Preliminary.
† Final report.

Coal Chemicals

as compared with a total production in 1958 of 4.5 million pounds.

Output of vat jade green (C.I. 59825) was 194,683 pounds in October as opposed to 297,746 pounds in the previous month. The production total for the first eleven months of 1959 was 2,660,960 pounds as compared with 2.5 million pounds for all of 1958.

Output of phthalocyanine blue in November was 469,995 pounds as against an estimated production in the foregoing month of 518,833 pounds.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended February 7, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	647,174
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,246,616
Benzene	gals.	3,705,613
Coaltar	gals.	22,077,657
Crude chemical oil	gals.	697,918
Toluene	gals.	897,323
Xylene	gals.	265,873

Lakes—A major dyes producer announced that effective March 1 the firm's transparent yellow lake 45-1433 will be advanced 10c. per pound from $1.22 to $1.32 per pound.

As special pigments lakes find use in the production of printing and lithographic inks, paints and printing of wall paper and such materials.

Intermediates

Aniline—Production of aniline in November amounted to 10,019,800 pounds as against 11,837,129 pounds in the previous month and 9,382,155 pounds in the comparable month of 1958.

Output for the first eleven months of last year was 118,695,527 pounds as compared with 89,443,796 pounds in the eleven month period during 1958.

Dodecylbenzene—Tankcar price is newly quoted at 11c. per pound as against the previously reported 11.4c. per pound. Drums prices remain unchanged at 13.4c. per pound for carload or truckload quantity and 14.4c. per pound in less than carload or less than truckload lots. Prices are on f.o.b. works, freight equalized basis.

Maleic Anhydride—The market remains in tight supply and the situation is expected to continue for most of the year. Major producers report running at capacity, but demand has so far outstripped supply that no early easing is expected. It is pointed out that ordinarily some end-uses for a basic chemical tend to level out, while others continue to grow. In this case, outlets to paper products, alkyd resins, agricultural chemicals and polyester resins are all still in the growth stage. The polyester market in particular has grown tremendously in the past few years.

Price in tankcar and carload or truckload quantity was dropped 5¼c. per pound on January 1. Shipping terms are on a freight equalized basis.

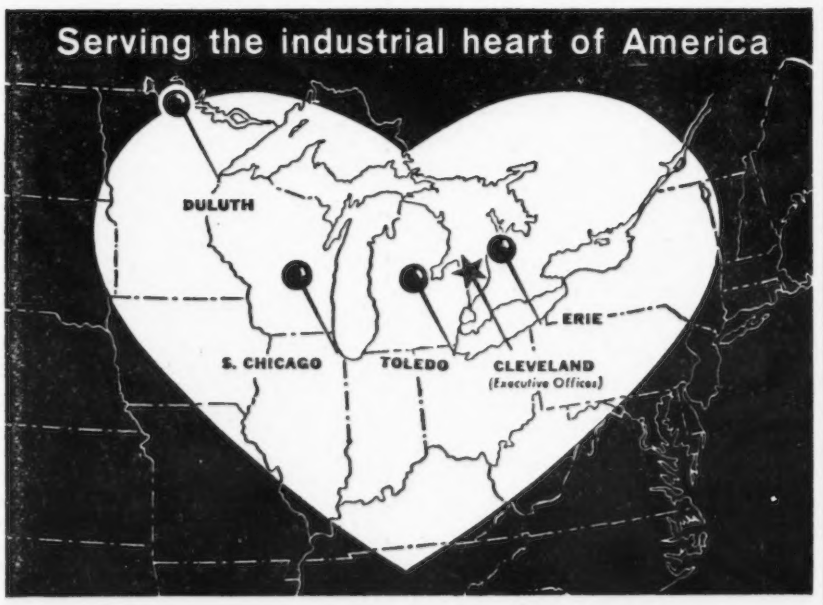
2-Methyl-5-vinyl Pyridine—This material is quoted in tankcar quantity at $1.25 per pound, while 40-dm. lots or more are $1.30 and 5 to 39-dm. quantity is $1.35 per pound. One to 4-dm. lists at $1.45 per pound. Prices are on an f.o.b. works basis.

Phthalic Anhydride—Imports of PA in December amounted to a little over two million pounds. West Germany and Italy again supplied the bulk of import material. Following is a breakdown of imports for the month as reported by the Census Bureau.

Country	*Pounds*	*Dollar Value*
W. Germany	657,423	$111,764
Italy	608,573	108,687
Belgium	304,552	51,775
Canada	208,764	43,669
France	193,420	36,906
Japan	44,092	7,496
Switzerland	22,046	3,748
Total	2,038,880	$363,985

Guesses as to when the phthalic market will ease range from April to through the middle of the year. Suppliers have continued to care for immediate needs, but there has been no chance for consumers to build up inventories to a comfortable level.

Sulfanilic Acid—Price on this material is quoted at 21c. per pound in carload or truckload lots and 23c. per pound in less truckload quantity. Sulfanilic acid finds use in dyestuffs and organic synthesis.



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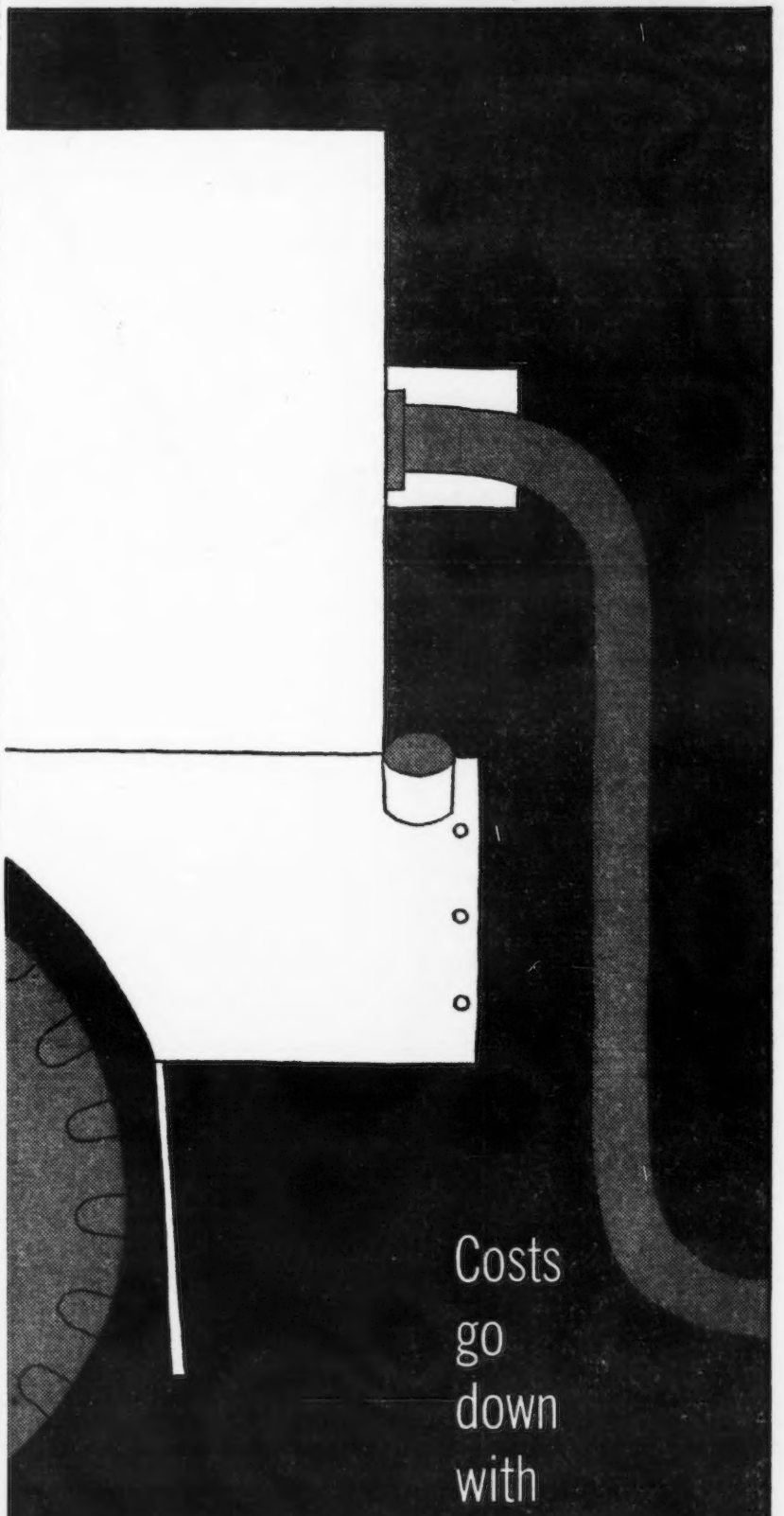

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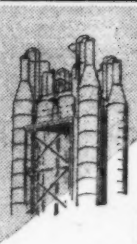

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Jobs & People

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**Dr. Maurice P. Bellis** has been advanced to the post of technical representative for general chemicals at Cyanamid's European headquarters, Zurich, Switzerland.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.—**Dr. Howard E. Kremers,** previously manager of market development for the Lindsay division, has been made district manager of market development for the parent firm.

Climax Molybdenum Company, New York, a division of American Metal Climax, Inc.—**Daniel F. Mahony** has been named assistant manager of lubricant development with headquarters in New York.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Dr. L. H. Horsley** has been advanced to the rank of research scientist and **Dr. Henry Tolkmith** to that of associate scientist. Both are on the staff of the Edgar C. Britton research laboratory.

Gyma Laboratories of America, Inc., Queens, N. Y.—**A. S. Brandt,** formerly of Robeco Chemicals, Inc., has joined the staff of the international chemical division.

Henry Interdonati, Inc., New York—**Robert V. Interdonati** has joined his father's drug and chemical import-export concern. After a period of training, Robert Interdonati will be attached to the sales department.

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Ill.—Named district sales managers for the materials department are **Alexander McBride,** Kansas City district, and **Robert E. Maron,** Indiana and Illinois district.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.—**George A. Siegelman,** formerly director of liquid fuels operations, has been appointed director of research and engineering for the company's energy division.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**Dr. F. S. Mortimer** and **Dr. C. D. Wagner** have been appointed supervisors of research.

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, New York—**Albert McKay** has joined the public relations department as editor of the house organ, "Pioneer."

Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.—**Dr. Carl T. Lenk** has been advanced to manager of chemical research in the contract research department, and **David J. Craig** to manager of propellant research in that department.

Amoco Names Huth, Upson To Newly-Created Positions

Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago, has appointed Louis H. Huth to the newly-created position of operations manager. He will be in charge of the company's plants at Joliet, Ill., Texas City, Tex., and Seymour, Ind.

In other changes at Amoco, Frank Allen Upson has been named manager of engineering, also a new position, to assume responsibility for engineering and construction of new plant facilities.

Chicago Drug Men to Meet

The Chicago Drug & Chemical Association will hold its next regular luncheon meeting February 25 at the Congress hotel in Chicago. Charles G. Clark, of Abbott Laboratories, will speak on "Japan and its Relationship to Your Business."

Grace Invades Cosden

—Continued from page 3

revealed that plans to expand its ortho-xylene potential seven-fold—to 70 million pounds annually by early 1961 (OPD, 2/1/60).

One of the factors behind the York company's desire to pick up Cosden was the latter's position of styrene-butadiene latices, would naturally want a captive petrochemical source. The best guess is that Cosden is capable of making about 20 million pounds of styrene a year.

For several years Cosden has been developing its output of petrochemicals—including benzene, xylene, toluene, styrene monomer, polystyrene, polybutene, ortho-xylne and paraxylene.

Now, with Grace holding a majority of Cosden stock, the way is marked for the New York firm's entry into a whole new phase of petrochemicals which are thought to have considerable potential.

Cosden is engaged in the production refining and marketing of a complete line of petroleum products.

Grace has been making from petroleum such products as styrene, polyethylene, urea and ammonia, but buying its raw materials from outside suppliers.

Texas Butadiene Elects

Texas Butadiene & Chemical Corporation, New York, has elected C. E. Leach vice-president in charge of industrial relations. Mr. Leach, formerly director of industrial relations, will remain headquartered at Houston, Tex.

Carbide to Build Lab

—Continued from page 4

will provide an additional 2,700 square feet.

The company is curently expanding its research farm to approximately 300 acres, which will make the unit about twice its original size.

The new laboratory will be so situated that its agricultural scientists will be able to work closely with researchers at North Carolina State University, the University of North Carolina and Duke University.

Chemicals '59 Trade

—Continued from page 5

the November total and about 10 percent above the December, 1958, level.

General imports for the entire year reached the all-time record high of $15,212.3 million, about 19 percent over the $12,792.5 million recorded in 1958. The December total also was an all time high at $1,477.8 million and was about 15 percent more than in November and 18 percent more than in December last year.

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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Conditioning of water soluble salts or mixtures of such salts to prevent caking is a problem of varying intensity with producers of hygroscopic materials. Caking can be the result of either adsorption of moisture from the atmosphere moving to the surface from the core of a crystal or blended pellet, or it can be a combination of them both. With changes in atmospheric conditions this moisture evaporates forming a bridge between the particles, as crystals fuse together. The end result is particles adhering to one another; which is known as caking. Other conditions other than moisture and temperature changes to effect the caking of soluble materials include the chemical makeup, the conditions of producing and/or curing, storage conditions, and particle size and shape.

There is always some confusion between the definition of an optical brightener and an ultraviolet absorber. A brightener can be described as being a chemical which absorbs invisible ultraviolet energy, converts it to longer wave lengths and emits visible blue light. Thus, by converting the ultraviolet light into visible light in the blue range of the spectrum, new light is added to the reflectance of the material voiding the yellow cast and giving the object, paper or cloth a whiter, brighter appearance.

On the other hand, an ultraviolet absorber asismilates ultraviolet rays and dissipates the energy into some harmless form, other than visible light. This of course is different than the optical brightener which absorbs ultraviolet rays and then emits them as a visible blue light.

Fatty Acid Derivatives

Fatty nitrogen products are becoming increasingly important commercially as time goes on and are functioning over an ever expanding pattern of end-uses. One of the newest and fastest growing of the industrial applications of fatty nitrogens is their use as cationic conditioning agents to control caking of hygroscopic materials. Among these hygroscopic materials are mixed fertilizers or chemicals, such as ammonium chloride and other granular or powdered materials which tend to absorb moisture from the atmosphere with consequent particle fusion.

The tendency of materials to cake is directly proportional to the moisture content. Fertilizers, which are held to a moisture content of 0.5 to 1.0 percent, are said to be relatively non-caking on storage. But high nitrogen content fosters moisture absorption on storage to where caking results, particularly in bulk storage, or where the product is not course or prilled.

Approaches to inhibiting the caking of soluble products in the past and in current use usually involve such things as mixing with oil seed meals, hull meals, other organic materials, as well as such inorganic materials as clays, diatomaceous earth and vermiculite. These materials function by way of preferential moisture absorption and need to be relatively large in volumes present.

With the trend moving toward the marketing of more concentrated fertilizer products, or other hygroscopic items in less diluted form, the latest approach is to coat the fertilizer, or other hygroscopic material being treated, with a hydrophobic coating on the particle surface and in this way inhibit the absorption of moisture.

The Armour Industrial Chemical Company, a division of Armour & Company, markets a series of fatty amine products in liquid formulations which are incorporated as received to hygroscopic salts and fertilizers to control caking. These cationic coating formulations, marketed by Armour under the trade name of **"Armoflo,"** are available in five different formulations: **"Armoflo 61," "Armoflo 62," "Armoflo 64,"** and **"Armoflo 610."** The choice of which **"Armoflo"** product should be used in which application is dependent, explains Armour, upon the material to be protected and the process or application conditions in the consumer's plant.

Optical Brighteners

The **"Neowhites"** are optical brighteners put out by Fiber Chemical Corporation. **"Neowhite F"** chemically is 4-methyl-7-diethyl amino coumarin. It is said to have a molecular weight of 231 and a melting point of 70 to 72°.

Fiber's **"Neowhite F,"** which is a tan crystalline powder in appearance, is only slightly soluble in water but very soluble in most organic solvents. Furthermore, it is claimed to develop a bluish fluorescence if exposed to daylight or artificial ultra-violet light. The fluorescence may be utilized to improve the whiteness of slight yellowish tinted materials.

Being cationic in nature and soluble in many solvents, Fiber suggests that **"Neowhite F"** be used as a whitening agent for animal and synthetic fibers. Fiber goes on to say that their product is non-substantive to cotton; it exhausts fast and at low temperature; and it can be used as a whitener for oils, wax emulsions and lotions, polishes, lacquer or varnish films, finishes, and others.

Another Fiber product is **"Neowhite D,"** the sodium salt of a triazine-stilbene compound and is used as a highly efficient whitener, producing a bluish white on cotton, rayon and other vegetable fibers. It is produced in several concentrations as a powder and in liquid form as well as to meet requirements in the laundry, soap and detergent industries.

Fiber's **"Neowhite D-450"** is suggested for use in the laundry industry directly with the soap or separately with the rinse. Optimal effects are achieved when applied at 70 to 95°C. The company goes on to say that **"Neowhite D-450"** cannot be used in strong hypochlorite solution. Finally, **"Neowhite D-450"** is said to be ineffective in removing stains and thus these should be removed before application of the product.

Antara Chemicals, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, markets the **"Blancophor"** optical brighteners. Their **"Blancophor DS-86"** is a stilbene derivative which is a fine powder in form, has a greenish yellow to yellow color, and alkaline pH of 9.0 or above of a 0.1 percent dispersion.

According to Antara, **"Blancophor DS-86"** is intended for use in heavy duty laundering detergents based on nonionic and/or anionic surfactants. Concerning stability of the brightener, Antara claims that it is stable in sodium perborate solutions as well as the usual soaps and detergent builders such as alkali, phosphates, silicates; but it is only partially stable in hypochlorite or other chlorine containing bleaching liquors.

"Blancophor CN-76" is another optical whitening agent put out by Antara. It is said to be designed for use in heavy duty laundering detergents based on anionic surfactants, and it is said to have excellent affinity for cellulosic fibers and exhaust somewhat onto nylon.

Antara goes on to say that **"Blancophor CN-76"** has little effect on acetate. Furthermore, it is said to be stable in sodium perborate solution as well as the usual soap and detergent builders such as phosphate and silicates; but it is only partially stable in hypochlorite or chlorine containing bleaching liquors. **"Blancophor CN-76"** is neither a primary irritant, sensitizer nor fatiguing agent.

"Blancophor CN-76" is also a stilbene derivative. It is said to be a fine powder in

—Continued on page 55

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

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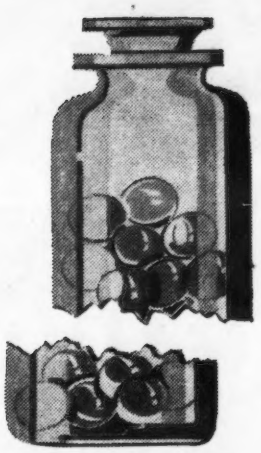

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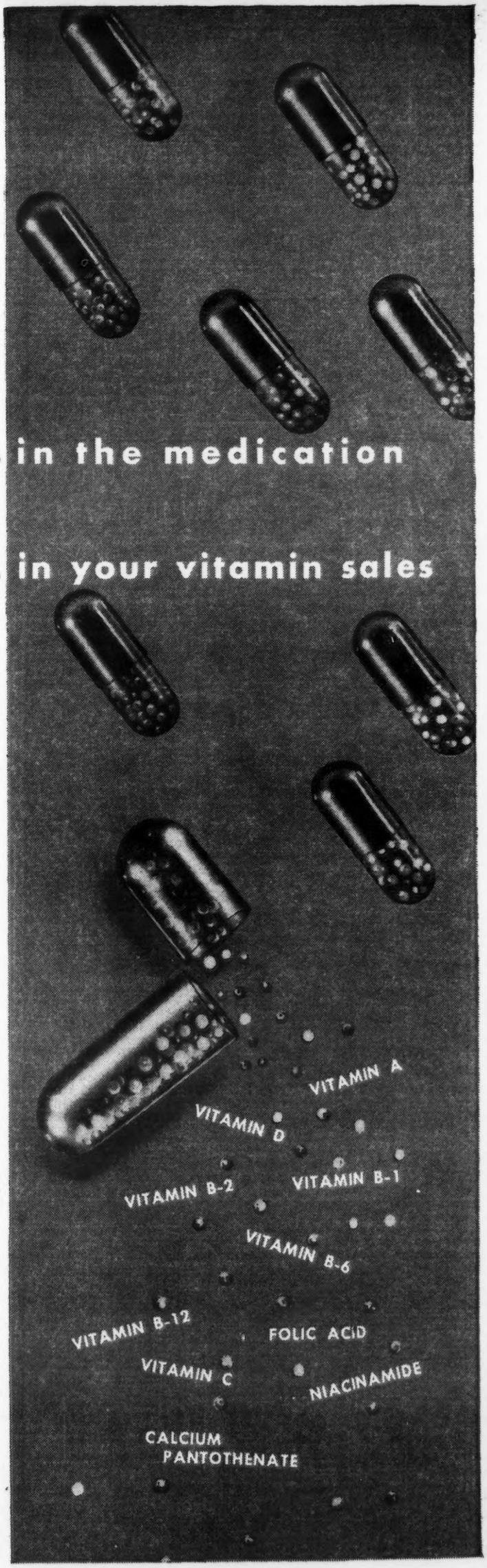

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Menthol prices are up. At $5.50 a pound a few months ago, Brazilian material is now commanding from $7.25 to $7.50 a pound on spot and $7 for shipment. On top of high prices, stocks are low, offerings limited. Just back from Brazil, a leading importer tells OPD that the Brazilian crop is not only late but short, that the quantity available in Japan is negligible, and that consumption here, in Europe, and in Japan is steadily increasing. The way he sees it, a supply shortage is almost inevitable.

Behind booming menthol demand in the US are mentholated cigarettes. Sales of the Salems and the Newports have shot up fantastically during the past ten months, sources say, and although there is no word from cigarette makers to back this up, two facts do support the belief. First, the rise in menthol sales to the cigarette trade; second, the introduction of new mentholated brands—Alpines, for example. And in this or any other highly competitive business, a manufacturer doesn't debut a product, similar to competitors', unless extensive research has determined that there's a market and money in them there hills.

Hills or plains, increasing numbers of people are coolly puffing away on mentholated cigarettes. Menthol importers and dealers welcome the trend. According to one estimate, cigarettes now represent 450,000 pounds of an estimated 1.2 million pound domestic menthol market, and will, in time, absorb even greater quantities.

A simultaneous rise in popularity of mentholated shave creams is also boosting menthol demands. But, unfortunately, supplies have not grown proportionately.

If in coming months, Brazil, the major source of US imports, offers less material than usual, Jap menthol won't be able to take up the slack. It's likely, a trade source says, that the Japanese will be shopping not exporting.

Currently, dealers' stocks of Jap material are small. Prices attest to this. Last week's quote: $11.75 to $12 per pound.

Interested in expanding overseas? An opportunity awaits you in Ethiopia. The country's Ministry of Public Health is inviting US pharmaceutical concerns to consider the advantages of establishing a manufacturing plant there. Wanted: capital, equipment, management, and necessary technical know-how.

No pharmaceutical manufacturing enterprises are now set up in Ethiopia although some compounding and packaging is done. Competition for a local plant would thus derive chiefly from imports, which totaled $1,515,000 during the fiscal year ended September, 1959.

According to *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, the Ministry does not envision direct financial participation by the Ethiopian government. Local participation, however, is anticipated.

Further details regarding the project are available from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Camphor—Imports of natural, refined camphor, at 19,500 pounds in November, dropped to 3,000 pounds in December. Source of this material: Hong Kong.

Synthetic camphor imports, on the other hand, increased appreciably, from 18,500 pounds in November to 146,450 pounds in December. Of this amount, The United Kingdom shipped 82,850 pounds, West Germany 63,600.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 6, 1959
60.22	60.22	60.23	62.09

For Current Prices See Page 9

Citric Acid—Additional citric acid production will be available in March when a new producer of the chemical debuts a 17-million-pound-a-year plant. Built at a cost of $2.5 million, the facility utilizes a blackstrap molasses fermentation process.

A citric plant is also going up in Mexico. When completed, it will be sufficient to fill all the country's acid requirements, and may even allow exports, a statement from the US firm participating in the joint venture says.

As hinted in this space last week, plans for another Mexican citric venture, originally announced last August, have been abandoned.

As indicated by the new plant and the earlier expansion of an existing facility, citric requirements are increasing from both food and industrial end-users.

Cream of Tartar—December imports totaled 403,681 pounds. Suppliers were Italy (243,054), The United Kingdom (100,000), and Spain (60,627).

The same month, 55,115 pounds of argols (under 90 percent potassium bitartrate) were brought in. Originating in France, this material reportedly went to industrial outlets.

Gelatin—Gelatin output which has gone higher each month since June continued to climb in December. According to the Census bureau report, production was 4,994,000 pounds, against 4,949,000 pounds in November and 4,438,000 pounds in December, 1958. Of the total, 813,000 pounds were manufactured from ossein, 4,181,000 pounds from hides.

Classified by type, output was, in pounds: edible gelatin 3,162,000; technical 386,000; pharmaceutical 462,000; photographic 984,000.

Gelatin shipments in December totaled 5,372,000 pounds, appreciably above figures for both November (4,408,000) and December, 1958 (3,907,000).

By type, shipments were, in pounds: edible 3,664,000; technical 289,000; pharmaceutical 358,000; photographic 1,061,000.

Reflecting the increase of shipments over production, stocks at December's end were lower at 11,235,000 pounds. Inventories a month earlier were 11,613,000, and a year earlier 13,144,000.

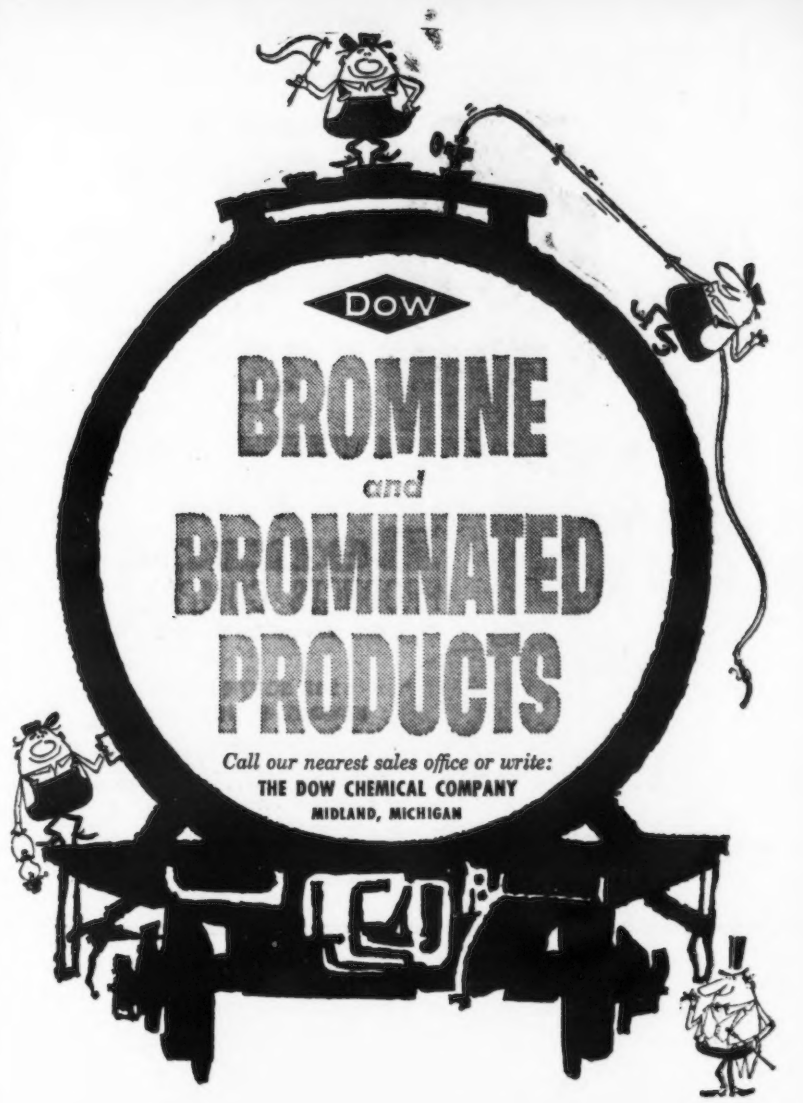
By type, stocks were, in pounds: edible 5,824,000; technical 821,000; pharmaceutical 1,022,000; photographic 3,568,000.

Menthol—Imports of natural menthol dropped from 110,756 pounds in November to 63,119 pounds in December. Ship-

Drugs and Fine Chemical Imports: December

Imports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of November and December, 1959, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		December	November
Caffeine	lbs.	167,890	72,797
Camphor, crude	lbs.	0	0
Refined	lbs.	3,000	19,500
Synthetic	lbs.	146,450	18,500
Iodine, crude	lbs.	149,049	100,883
Menthol:			
Natural	lbs.	63,119	110,756
Synthetic	lbs.	4,351	10,000
Quinidine and salts	ozs.	75,746	96,591
Quinine sulfate	ozs.	116,746	30,000
Saccharin	lbs.	27,578	12,700
Sodium alginate	lbs.	74,350	17,580
Tartaric acid	lbs.	46,298	492,080
Theobromine	lbs.	1,400	11,186
Vitamins and vitasterols:			
Animal origin	lbs.	0	0
Other origin	lbs.	83,663	102,829



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See page 66—1960 Buyers Guide Issue

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ping here the latter month were Brazil (48,161); Argentina (5,512); Australia (4,516); Taiwan (3,600); and West Germany (1,330).

Synthetic menthol imports, all from France, were 4,351 pounds.

Monosodium Glutamate — Nothing is changed. Against a competitor's schedule of $1.05-$1.07 a pound for 1,000- and 100-pound orders, respectively, one leading maker continues to quote MSG at $1 per pound, any quantity.

Demand is reported good for this food flavor enhancer. No boom is anticipated but a gradual rise in consumption is generally expected.

Quinine—A few weeks ago, General Services Administration rejected bids for its stockpiled quinine on the grounds that the best price offered, 7c. an ounce, was inadequate. It is still not clear what the agency plans to do with the material.

Declared excess to defense needs about two years ago, the 13.8 million ounces of quinine, mostly sulfate powder, obviously will not be returned to the stockpile. Whether another six month waiting period will be required before the material is reoffered is not known. But thinking is, though, that the agency can offer the material at any time unless it changes the conditions of sale.

December imports of quinine and derivatives came from The Netherlands and West Germany. The Dutch supplied all the alkaloid (2,116 ounces); "salts and alkaloid from cinchona bark"—a Customs classification—totaling 53,000 ounces; 5,000 ounces of quinine sulfate, and 14,000 ounces of quinidine and quinidine salts.

West Germany was the source of 111,746 ounces of quinine sulfate and 61,746 ounces of quinidine.

Strychnine — Domestic market for strychnine, an imported item, is described by dealers here as very strong. They say that supplies are still limited in face of increasing demands.

December imports totaled 12,500 pounds. The United Kingdom shipped 10,000 pounds, France, the remainder.

Sulfanilamide—A leading producer recently advanced sulfanilamide prices to $1.50-$1.55 a pound for 1,000- and 100-pound quantities, respectively. The 20c. increase, the firm said, was made "despite imports."

Tartrates—December imports of tartaric acid were 46,298 pounds. Shipping here were France (29,775 pounds), West Germany (11,023 pounds), and Italy (5,500 pounds).

Spain, which was the source of 372,700 pounds of the 492,080 pounds imported in November, was absent from the scene in December.

Vitamins—Competition from imported material is a major factor in domestic markets for thiamine and pyridoxine hydrochloride. But as with vitamins generally, demand for these materials is strong, thus imparting a degree of

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

strength to otherwise shaky price structures.

Imports of vitamins of other than animal origin, at 102,829 pounds in November, dropped to 98,663 pounds in December. Of this amount, Italy accounted for 30,970 pounds; Japan 19,643; The Netherlands 19,605; Denmark 17,012; Switzerland 4,744; Australia 4,409; West Germany 1,103; Canada 672; The United Kingdom 465; and France 40.

Botanicals

No price changes were reported last week though markets for several botanicals displayed increasing strength. Among them, agar, copaiba and tolu balsam, colchicum seed, poke root and passion flower herb.

Imports detained by the Food & Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two week period ended January 29, included 3 lots (339 bags) of gum karaya and 12 lots (713 cases) of papain.

Balsams — Higher replacement costs have caused dealers here to boost prices for both copaiba and tolu balsams. New listing for copaiba is 60c. to 65c. a pound, for tolu $3.50 to $3.75.

Colchicum—This is one of the stronger items. Short supplies at source, meaning higher replacement costs for dealers here, is the reason why.

Prices on the seed were recently boosted to $1-$1.25 a pound. This advance was immediately reflected in prices of colchicine alkaloid, now quoted at $29 per ounce.

Poke Root—A domestic botanical, poke root is currently priced at 19c. to 22c. a pound. Requirements are said to be up; supplies adequately available.

Quassia Chips—Quote on quassia chips is 10c. per pound, unchanged for about a year. Routine inquiry is noted.

Senega Root—Limited offerings this fall occasioned a price rise, which topped out at $3.25 a pound. Since that time, prices have headed downward with last week's quote at $2.75 a pound and firm. Adequate material, routine demands are reported.

Miles Research Setup

—*Continued from page 7*

ordinating research agency within the division and three prime laboratories, each specializing in a specific product area.

The three laboratories assigned to Miles Chemical Company, and their directors, are: Chemical research, Dr. John Mirza, director; biosynthesis research, Dr. Leonard B. Schweiger, director; and enzymology research, Dr. Leland A. Underkofler, director.

Dr. Mirza and his chemical research laboratory have rather wide range in the organic chemical field dealing with basic research, product development and product research. Primary targets will be products of the Sumner Chemical Company division. Under Dr. Mirza's direction will be a laboratory in Elkhart and a laboratory and pilot plant in Zeeland, Mich. Present plans call for consolidation of these functions in Elkhart during 1960.

Dr. Schweiger and his biosynthesis research laboratory will concentrate on studies of chemical products developed primarily through fermentation.

Dr. Underkofler and his enzymology research laboratory will pin point research projects in the enzyme field.

Lipstick Makers

—*Continued from page 4*

of the review of the hearing record," Mr. Larrick said.

A proposal to remove seventeen colors from the list was announced by the Food & Drug Administration on April 15, 1959, and a final order was published in the *Federal Register* on October 6, 1959, effective January 7, 1960. The effective date was postponed to January 25, 1960, and later to February 1, 1960, to allow time to study more fully objections to the order and requests for a hearing filed with the Food & Drug Administration.

The three colors being restored to the harmless list were initially cited because their chemical composition was closely related to the chemical composition of D&C Red No. 10, which had proved to be toxic in short-term animal feeding tests. The conclusion with respect to the chemical composition of Red Nos. 11, 12, and 13 was challenged by the industry, and subsequent short-term feeding tests with the three colors did not produce harmful effects in the test animals.

Longer-Term Tests Planned

Longer-term tests, however, will be conducted for the three colors to determine whether their classification as "harmless" should be continued.

Two other colors cited for delisting in the initial order because of similarity of their chemical composition to colors which had been found to be toxic when fed to test animals are D&C Red Nos. 8 and 37. Subsequent short-term tests in which these colors were fed to laboratory animals produced evidence of injury.

The two colors were fed at levels of 0.25, 0.50, 1.0 and 2.0 percent. Red No. 8 caused enlargement of the spleen at all levels and abnormal red blood cells at 0.5 percent and above. Red No. 37 caused enlargement of the liver and abnormal red blood cells at all levels. These results were consistent with those developed in the original tests with the other seven colors. Toxicity studies with the other five colors cited because of their chemical composition have not yet been conducted.

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 29

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, red seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis..lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms.....lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .40¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. .....lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works. lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works....lb. .06½- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.

Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb.14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .48½
bgs., smaller lots, works..lb. .51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½ —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .66 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works .....lb. .53 - .63
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works.....lb. .37½- —

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Morpholine Will Lead

—Continued from page 3

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Antibiotics? Vitamins?

—Continued from page 3

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What's more, he said, Ciba's quality standards are higher than minimum government specifications.

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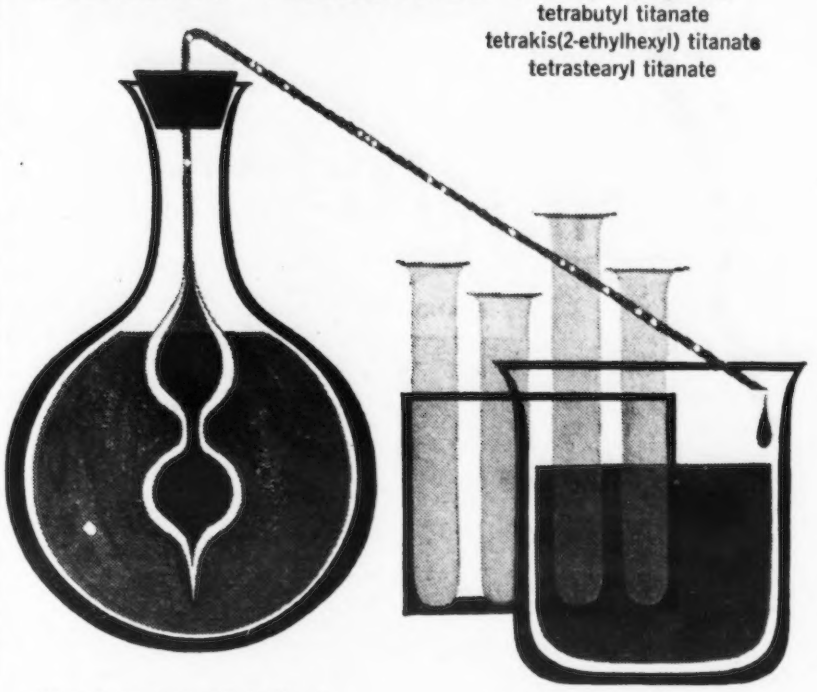

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Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 29

Zinc oxide pigment, French process, red seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¾- —
Zinc oxide, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45 - .46
NF, powd., dms	lb.	.48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.40¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.		
Zinc sulfide pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).		
Zinc-ammonium chloride, ogs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛- —
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Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.		
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works	lb.	14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48⅛
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½- —
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bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62 - .83
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½- —

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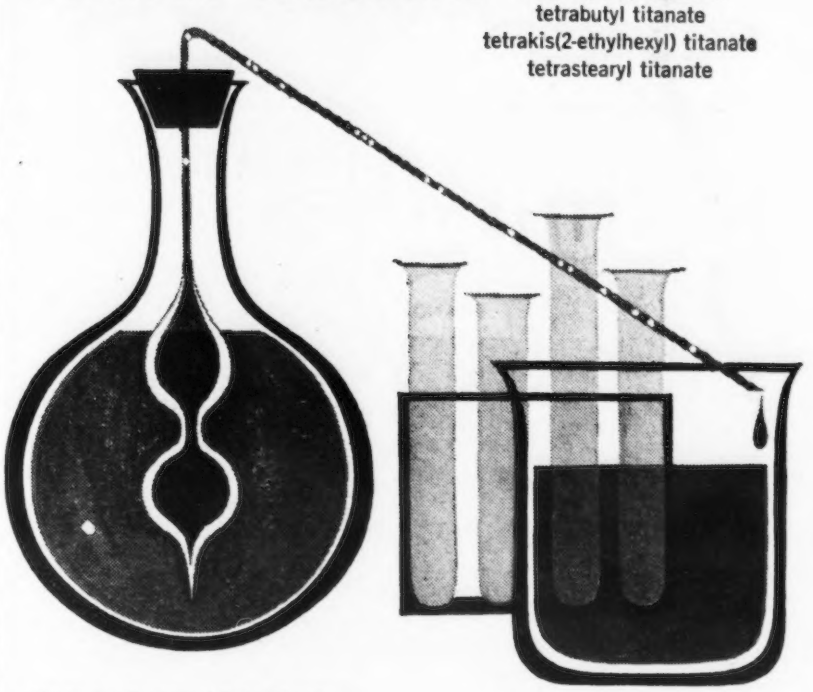

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

News of a 100 percent rise in shipping prices for Bourbon geranium oil has so dumbfounded New York essential oil dealers that it is virtually impossible to get a spot price quotation. One of the few dealers who has arrived at a price, lists his material at $24.50 per pound, a $6.50 advance over the previous OPD listing. Material was already high when the cyclone struck the producing area last month, so the current situation might be viewed as a calamity on top of a calamity. It is interesting to note that today's price is the highest Bourbon geranium has gone during the seven years the OPD 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price issue covers. In fact, material was selling for as little as $8.35 in 1953.

Other essential oil changes were all advances. They are, grapefruit, 15 cents per pound; palmarosa, $1 per pound; patchuli, 30 cents per pound and sandalwood, 25 cents per pound.

Black and white pepper both lost strength this week.

Statistics-minded oil and spice men might be interested to know that the index number for this week is identical to the index number for the comparable week in 1959—a coincidence indeed.

Price Trends

Advanced

Geranium, Bourbon, $6.50 per lb.
Grapefruit, 15c. per lb.
Palmarosa, $1 per lb.
Patchouli, 30c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 6, 1959
147.45	146.41	146.14	147.45

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Citronella—There were few if any offerings of citronella last week because of the Chinese New Year celebrations. Shippers, reportedly take 3 days off from their office jobs, but some of the growers and processors vacate their jobs for a week or ten days.

Notwithstanding this recess in producing and shipping activities at source, the market continues firm.

Spot prices remain at their previous level, 90c. per pound for the Ceylon material and 85c. per pound for the Java-type material.

Garlic—While some laboratory experiments have been conducted to determine the properties of garlic oil, it is interesting to note that the very odor of the subject has discouraged many potential investigators.

The whole bulb of garlic possesses a rather weak aroma and only when it is cut or crushed is the obnoxious characteristic odor released. This odor is due to an essential oil consisting chiefly of disulfides.

Because the Phonecian sailors believed garlic to be an effective medicine to cure stomach and intestine disorders, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera and some forms of heart disease, they carried good supplies of the smelly bulbs on their long voyages. And history records that the Romans (who didn't feel the same way about garlic) complained about the bad breath of the Phonecian trade agents.

Geranium—Storms that hit the producing areas of Bourbon material have hiked shipping prices as much as 100 percent, according to news from source. Shipping prices are roughly double what they were immediately before the cyclone which struck in mid-January.

Company repersentatives here in New York are not quite sure why prices have advanced so drastically because reports have been received that damage varied only from about 5 to 50 percent—depending on the location.

With these damage figures, local essential oil men figured that instead of the 100 to 120 ton crop that it might amount to only 70 or 80 tons. And this size reduction, they calculated, ought not prompt such a gigantic price advance.

There are no offerings of material from Algeria—not because of the recent political demonstrations, but because the crop is not quite ready for processing. A normal crop is anticipated even though there has been speculation in some quarters that the long drawn-out conflict with France would have some effect on the crops.

Informed sources here in New York are of the opinion, however, that farmers continue to farm even when rebels are rebelling.

Even if the Algerian crop is up to standard size, it won't affect the whole geranium market greatly, say the experts, because it is so small compared to Bourbon material. A normal Algerian crop only amounts to some 8 or 10 tons.

On spot, it is difficult to get dealers to make price quotations because they are so uncertain about replacement costs. Many of them have no material, hence no prices. In fact, one of the few prices available for Bourbon material is $24.50 per pound.

Ginger—The market is reported to be extremely firm and some dealers have advanced their prices considerably. Our range, however, continues to be between $11.50 and $15 per pound for distilled material in bottles.

Grapefruit—Scarcity of material has prompted another price rise. From the previous range, $1.95 to $2.50 per pound, grapefruit oil has advanced to a range of from $2.10 to $2.70 per pound.

Lime—The West Indian expressed material in cans is reported to be firming. The low of the range continues at $7.75 per pound.

Neroli—The French variety of neroli oil, which has the distinction of being the highest-priced item on our essential oil list, is produced from bitter orange trees that grow along the Mediterranean coast of France between Cannes and Grasse.

The principal harvest is from the end of April to late May or early June—depending on weather conditions. At any rate, harvesting lasts only about three weeks.

Most of the picking is done by women and children who stand on ladders and drop the blossoms on sheets which are spread on the ground.

Blossoms must be picked just as they are beginning to open, according to data compiled by the experts. If they are not open enough, the oil distilled from them is "green" and if they are open too much, they are likely to fade and spoil on their way to the distilleries. To further complicate the picture, flowers gathered on rainy or foggy days give a low-grade of oil.

Pickers must be careful to pick only the blossoms and not include any of the leaflets and petioles which impart a harsh note to the distilled oil.

It is interesting to note that some neroli trees live to be 80 and 100 years old. Their best producing years are between the time they are 20 and 30 years old, however. Groves, of course, are handed down from fathers to children and are considered a valuable inheritance.

Olibanum—This oil, which many people still refer to as frankincense, comes from a small tree that grows in Somaliland and southeast Arabia. For those with hazy recollections of grammar school geography, the Somalilands are in central Africa on the eastern shore.

Olibanum oil is extracted from the gum of the Boswellia carterii Birdw and other species of the genus Boswellia.

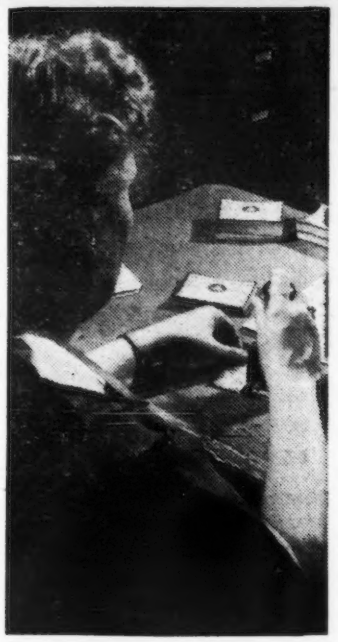
The bark of the tree contains the gum-oleoresin which the natives release by making cuts on the bark. When the bark is incised, a white emulsion exudes which later congeals into yellowish drops. These drops or tears are then plucked off the bark or off the ground by the natives.

They can be picked all year round, but usually during the monsoons months (from mid-June to September) the natives

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended January 29, 1960

Black pepper, 32 lots, 4,185 bags.
Cassia, 16 lots, 1,816 bales.
Chillies, 100 bags.
Cumin seed, 5 lots, 1,122 bags.
Fennel seed, 82 bags.
Ginger, 261 bags.
Gum karaya, 3 lots, 339 bags.
Nutmegs, 9 lots, 724 bags.
Papain, 12 lots, 713 cases.



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Essential Oils

take time off to attend to their agricultural duties.

The gum is yellowish, translucent, brittle and waxy. The odor is aromatic, blasamic and the taste is a bit bitter and acrid. The olibanum oil, processed from this gum is balsamic with a slight lemonish by-note, according to authorities in the essential oil business.

Palmarosa—From its previous quotation, $3.45 per pound, palmarosa oil has advanced to $4.45 per pound.

Patchouli—From its previous high, $4.80 per pound, patchouli oil has advanced to $5.10 per pound.

Over a hundred years ago, historians tell us, European dealers in imported fabrics determined whether a fabric was from India by smelling it. These dealers didn't know what the characteristic aroma of a genuine Indian fabric was, but they could easily recognize it by their olfactory sense.

Today, of course, we know this odor was that imparted to the cloth by dried patchouli leaves that the weavers liked to pack in their wares.

This fact was unknown, however, until the first shipment of dried patchouli leaves arrived in London in the mid 1800's. But after one whiff of these leaves the importers realized what had been going on.

The story could have ended there, if the dealers had kept the patchouli aroma a secret. But somehow word leaked out, the provincial French fabric weavers began scenting their homespun fabrics with the exotic patchouli and in no time at all the smell of the fabric was no longer proof of its origin.

Petitgrain—Material from Paraguay is reported to be some 10 percent higher now than it was a month ago. Political unrest is said to be responsible.

Spot quotations, however, remain at their previous levels. The South American variety, in cans or drums, is still selling for prices ranging between $2.50 and $3.20 per pound.

Sandalwood — A firming market for some time, sandalwood oil witnessed a price rise last week. From its previous level, $16 per pound, it rose to $16.25 per pound with some dealers quoting prices as high as $18 per pound.

Tangerine—The market continues to be quite firm, but prices remain at their previous level. The range is from $3.75 to $4.75 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Cloves—Material from Madagascar, on spot, is in short supply. Material from Zanzibar, on the other hand, is more plentiful and slightly cheaper, so it is getting most of the business. This situation may be short-lived, say the seeds and spice dealers, because the source market for Zanzibar is firming.

Pepper—Prices are lower this week because of limited grinder interest, it was said. The over-all market, however, is unchanged. Arrivals are heavy and current consuming needs are being met.

Malabar material came down from 76c. per pound to 65 cents per pound and Muntok white came down from $1.25 per pound to $1.13 per pound.

The white pepper market in general continued lower on spot than it is at source.

Chemical Buyers Warned

—Continued from page 7

says, and will be much like the recession periods of 1949, 1953 and 1957.

There will be a slight dip in business volume in April or May, Mr. Hoguet predicts, but this will be followed by a pick-up later which will make the overall business picture for the year a bright one.

At the same meeting, the buyers of chemicals were put on the alert to the fact that Europe is becoming a bigger and bigger supplier of chemicals by Harold Gibson, of International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation, Chicago. As technical manager of overseas operations for his company, he has collected plenty of facts to back up his contention. Here are some of them, presented at the Chicago and New York sessions:

- Nearly 50 percent of the members of the Manufacturing Chemists Association of the United States are engaged in foreign operations in one form or another.
- In 1959, 15 percent of this country's chemical investment went for plant's abroad.
- Europe is staging another invasion of these shores: Britain's Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Italy's Montecatini are currently building plants here.
- During 1953-1958, while US chemical-making was growing at a brisk enough 4½ percent, the European chemical industry expanded an average of 11 percent —about two and one-half times the US growth rate.

One of Mr. Gibson's contentions is that the European chemical industry offers the PA a wider market, "In some cases a more selective market, not subject to the same economic pressures."

Exports More Important in Europe

This, he shows, follows from the fact that exports play a more predominant role in European operation than they do here.

The United States accounts for 25 percent of the world's chemical exports, Mr. Gibson reports. But that's only 6 percent of US chemical output. In contrast, Italy exports 12 percent of its chemical output, France and the United Kingdom 19 percent, West Germany 26 percent, and Switzerland 90 percent.

This also leads him to believe that the European scene "opens up new responsibilities for the chemical buyer to investigate world sources of chemical supplies."

To pound home the significance of what's going on in Europe, he cites investment figures for the United Kingdom.

"This investment," he says, "has risen spectacularly from $110 million in 1948 to $450 million in 1958, no less than 17 percent of the capital expenditure for all industry in that country."

In this 10-year period, $3.3 billion dollars were invested in the United Kingdom's chemical industry, with heavy emphasis on petrochemicals, he notes.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., alone invested $1.05 billion during the period. The British petrochemical industry, he reports, is second only to that of the United States.

Advice from Columbia-Southern Man

Speaking on the same program in New York was Robert MacIver, assistant counsel for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation. He also had some pertinent advice for the purchasing agents.

In "Antitrust Pitfalls: How to Recognize and Avoid," Mr. MacIver declared that the risks of tough antitrust penalties are now so great that no company can afford to take chances in this field any longer.

Because of its particular application to purchasing agents, Mr. MacIver laid great stress on the Robinson-Patman act.

According to a recent Supreme Court decision, he reports, a buyer violates that price discrimination act only "If he knows or should have known that he is getting an unlawful discriminatory price that can't be justified by the seller."

At the present time, he notes, "a buyer doesn't have to worry about negotiating for lower prices as long as he is acting in good faith and doesn't know all of the facts which would have to be considered by a court in deciding that the price was illegal."

Another antitrust provision that leaves the buyer in a fairly safe position is that barring tie-in sales. "Any legal proceeding for this type of violation is almost always brought against the seller, because he is the one doing the forcing. Therefore the buyer can safely go along with such an offer if he feels it is to his advantage."

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Consuming interest in oils and fats was more active last week, though actual business was restricted to prompt requirements. Crude coconut oil rallied and early losses were reduced to ¼ cent per pound. Trading was moderate at the lower levels. Copra was unsteady and slightly lower. Corn oil was firmer and advanced ¼ cent, while peanut oil dropped 1 cent per pound. Soybean oil also was easy, with prices slightly lower. Cottonseed oil was quiet and unchanged.

Active trading in Spanish olive oil for shipment to other European countries further strengthened the market. Shipments were again raised $1 to $2 per 100 kilos and 5 cents per gallon in the local market.

Improved demand for tallow from soapers and exporters practically cleared the market of stocks for February delivery. Sellers confined offers to March forward. Prices were unchanged, but the market tone was firmer. Greases also were unchanged and steady.

Firmer primary markets stiffened imported castor oil. Trading in No. 1 Brazilian oil took place at ⅛ cent per pound higher. Buying interest improved in tung and oiticica oils with trading more active at recent lower levels. Palm oil was easier reflecting lower replacements from abroad. Crude menhaden and refined fish oils were unchanged and steady.

Oilmeals were inactive and lower. Soybean meal declined $1.50 per ton; linseed meal, $1 per ton and cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, 5c. per gal.
Sperm oil, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, yellow Ceara, 1c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $2 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Palm oil, 1/10c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
Refd., 1c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 6, 1959
120.62	122.02	122.93	116.70

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Imported oil was steadier reflecting stronger primary markets. No. 1 Brazilian was held at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with trading reported thereat. Demand for domestic oil was moderate, chiefly for prompt needs.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	201.450	1.206.000
Previous week	.....	556.000
Corresponding week, 1959	.....	600.000
Total this year	580.050	10.612.000
Corresponding period, 1959	5.946.250	10,102.000

Coconut—Crude rallied late in the week and reduced the net decline to ¼c. per pound. Sales took place at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for February shipment. March was quoted at the same price. At New York sales were noted at 19½c., tankcars, February delivery. Oil in bulk was lower at 18½c., c.i.f. New York, February arrival. Resale government oil declined to 19c., tankcars, delivered in this area.

Corn—Crude was firmer and sold up to 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was advanced to 17.98c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures market ran into selling pressure causing prices to decline fractionally on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Trading was quite active in old crop months which scored larger declines than deferred. Slow export business combined with the weakness of soybean oil futures were chief factors in depressing the market. Cash oil was inactive, but fairly steady with crude. Refined salad oil was unchanged at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil was quoted at 9½c. to 9⅝c. per pound, tankcars, southeast; 9⅜c., asked Valley; 9¼c., Lubbock and 9⅜c. to 9½c., Waco.

The government placed the production of margarine in 1959 at 1,611,400 pounds and butter, 1,329,000 pounds.

Israel was reported to have purchased 2,000 tons of cottonseed oil for February-March shipment last week.

Cottonseed oil exports under PL 480 totaled 44 million pounds from October 1, to December 31, 1959 against 1 million pounds for the same period in 1958. Total exports during the same periods were 161 million pounds and 38 million, respectively. About 500 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils are programmed for export under PL 480 by June 30, 1961 it was reported by Foreign Agricultural Service. Additional oil is expected to be programmed under PL 480 in the next few months, the agency stated.

The average price received by farmers for 1959 crop cottonseed was placed at $38.90 per ton, slightly above the CCC purchase price of $34 per ton, basis grade (100), but less than last season's average of $43.80. Production of cottonseed in 1959 was up 27 percent from last year and prices for cottonseed oil were lower.

Total supplies of cottonseed in 1959-60 (carryover stocks on August 1 plus output) are estimated at 6,200,000 tons compared with 4,973,000 a season earlier. The crush may total 5,600,000 tons about 1,150,000 more than in 1958-59. A crush this size will produce about 1,900 million pounds of crude cotton oil and 2,600,000 tons of cake and meal, compared with 1,518 million pounds of oil and 2,061,000 tons of meal last year. The remainder of the crop will be used on farms or exported.

Linseed—Purchases were confined to small lots for immediate needs. Withdrawals against contracts were reported as fair. Prices were unchanged. Raw oil was held at 14c. a pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, February-April delivery; 14.2c., May-July; same basis, and 15.11c., New York.

Oiticica—Trading was spotty, chiefly for nearby delivery. Tankcars were quoted at 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound, New York, for prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 20¾c. to 21¼c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Olive—This market was firmer, reflecting the higher cost of replacements from Spain. The Spanish market advanced due heavy demand from European buyers. Refined and Riviera grades were advanced to $51 to $52 per 100 kilos, drums, f.o.b. ports for prompt shipment and virgin oil was $52 and upwards, as to quality and quantity. The local market also was stronger and advanced 5c. to $2.30 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Palm—Trading continued spotty. Prices were slightly easier for spot stocks. Drums dropped to 14.65c. to 15.65c. per pound, drums, spot, as to quantity and tankwagons or tankcars were lower at 12c.

Peanut—Offerings were still light, but crude sales were reported at 16c. per pound, tankcars, southeast, 1c. lower than a week ago. Refined peanut was lower at 19¼c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—With trading slow, the market was irregular and unsteady. Crude was offered at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for February delivery. Refined salad was quiet and available at 9.80c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Purchases of 6,400 tons of soybean oil

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, February 5, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
March	142	11.66	11.39	11.45S
May	311	11.77	11.55	11.60S
July	361	11.89	11.65	11.70@11.72
Sept.	21	11.60	11.43	11.47S
Oct.	61	11.42	11.27	11.31@11.32
Dec.	16	11.42	11.30	11.30S

Total sales and switches, 912 contracts.

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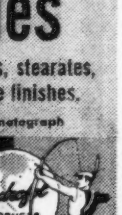

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

were reported last week for February-April shipment to Morocco.

Exports of soybean oil under PL 480 totaled 60 million pounds during the period October 1, through December 31, 1959 compared with 166 million for the same time the previous year, while total exports amounted to 109 million pounds against 167 million pounds a year ago.

Tall—Consumption of tall oil has shown a phenomenal increase in the past two decades. A major factor in the growth of tall oil, other than improvement in quality, has been its low stable price compared with the wide price fluctuations of higher priced linseed and soybeans oils. The outlook, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service indicates that tall oil output will continue to increase over the next several years along with the concurrent growth of kraft paper production.

Crude tall oil remained steady and unchanged ranging from 2¾c. to 3c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, according to seller. Refined oil was unsettled as a result of keen competition. Prices ranged from 5¼c. to 7¼c., tankcars, works, depending upon quality. Distilled was held at ½c. higher.

Tung—Nearby delivery was steadier at the recent decline and was held at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were quoted at 22¾c. to 23¼c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Demand was confined to actual needs. Market was lower ranging from 59c. to 64c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Market was unsettled and slightly lower. Nearby delivery was quoted at $240 per ton, c.i.f., Pacific coast and $237.50, March arrival. Trading was light.

Flaxseed—Flurry of activity developed in this market ahead of 5c. drop in bids to $3.40 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. More than 100,000 bushels traded in the short-lived bulge and offerings dwindled at the lower level. Futures declined at Minneapolis on processor selling. Trades in the spot market amounted to four cars and 15,000 bushels in truck-lots while to-arrive bookings were 13 cars and over 50,000 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 34 cars, compared with 88 a year ago. Shipped was one car, against 60 last year.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Prices were unchanged and well held. Buying interest was more active. Choice white ranged from 6¼c. to 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and yellow, 5c., same basis.

Lard—Cash lard was steadier and slightly higher at 8.35c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Improved demand for domestic and export delivery further stiffened the market. Supplies were light and almost nil for February delivery, with sellers offering March and forward shipment. Soapers and exporters absorbed good sized lots for prompt delivery. Bleachable fancy was held at 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 5½c.; special, 5¼c. and No. 1, 5c. Edible was named at 7¾c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was firmer at 7⅜c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 6⅜c., bulk, f.o.b. steamer.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Trading was quiet. Supplies were ample. Withdrawals against old balances were at a slower rate, a reversal of recent trend and reflecting poor feed business. Extracted meal, 34 percent, ranged from $66 to $67 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, February-March shipment. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, unchanged at $75.50, Minneapolis.

Soybean Meal—Abundant supplies and limited demand marked soybean meal, reflected in price declines ranging from $1 to $2.50 a ton. Greatest weakness was evident in the northwest and southwest but demand was far from aggressive on the eastern trunk line or for unrestricted billing. Feed business was described as poor except for broilers in the East and South. Several plants planned shutdowns because of poor margins. Meal, 44 percent protein, was lower at $57 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Tight supply situation continued to prevail in the candelilla wax market. Stocks on spot were scarce and holders of limited quantities are only taking orders from regular customers and the market is strictly a nominal affair. Also the uncertainty of obtaining replacements from Mexico during the next few weeks has further complicated the tight situation.

Consumer demand for carnauba wax continued restricted to actual needs. Prices were unchanged. Offers from Brazil also were maintained on a steady basis. No. 3, Ceara crude on spot was unchanged at 71c. to 73c. per pound and Parnahyba, 73c. to 75c., depending upon quantity. No. 1 yellow, Parnahyba was unchanged at $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, spot, while Ceara was easier and available at $1.09 to $1.10, depending upon quantity.

Beeswax, crude and refined was unchanged and steady, despite limited buying interest. Other waxes were quiet and unchanged.

Chemical Industry Hits Back at Co-ops

—Continued from page 3

chemicals used as raw materials for fertilizers, while others are engaged in mining phosphates and potash.

He said the income from these operations should be taxed by the federal government just at it is taxed when produced by ordinary concerns. MCA's position is, he said, that:

- No exclusion or deduction should be granted to the cooperative for patronage dividends to the extent such dividends are derived from unrelated business income.
- No exclusion or deduction should be granted for any balance of the patronage dividends unless the dividends representing such balance are distributed in cash.

Mr. Culpepper told the committee that cooperative groups, organized to mine, manufacture and distribute fertilizers and fertilizer materials, have become truly "big business" in our industry during the past eight or ten years.

Consumers Cooperative Cited

He cited the Consumers Cooperative Association as a "super" organization whose regional sales in fiscal 1958-59 reached $153,843,756 against Spencer Chemical Company sales of $57,584,000.

According to the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Culpepper said, sales of fertilizer and lime by cooperatives increased 50 percent between 1952 and 1957, while, according to a recent cooperative publication, they last year amounted to 25 percent of the total.

"Inescapable is the conclusion," he added, "that tax-paying manufacturing industry cannot long survive in competition with industrial competitors able to meet us in the market place, with identical products, produced by organizations paying no federal income tax at the corporate level."

He proposed that all cooperatives pay income tax at the normal corporate rate on all net margins in excess of $12,000 to $15,000 a year.

Mr. Coleman likened the present situation taxwise to a baseball game in which the home team is allowed six outs an inning and the other side but three.

He had no objection to the deduction from income for tax purposes of patronage dividends when actually paid to the farmer patron, but he did object strongly to those provisions of existing law that permit farm cooperatives to use non-taxed retained earnings for the purpose of making capital investment in manufacturing and production facilities.

Wants Exemption Limited

He urged that the exemption permitted to farm cooperatives be limited to distributions in cash, or its equivalent, of the net margins occuring to the cooperatives out of their classical activities as the sales and purchasing agent of the farmer, and that the income derived from manufacture and production facilities be taxed like the earnings of the usual type of business enterprise.

Echoing the arguments of others, Mr. Putzell noted that under existing law cooperatives pay a tax on unrelated income, such as rentals, interests, etc., even though such earnings are distributed to patrons.

In our thinking, he said, the manufacture of fertilizer and of milking machinery and the operation of an oil refinery are as much unrelated to the basic service function of a cooperative as is the rental of income-producing properties.

He said the effect of tax exemption on the Treasury is two-fold: first, the Treasury loses revenues by reason of the exemption granted to the cooperative, and second, the Treasury loses revenue by reason of the cooperative driving competitors out of its areas and forcing them to operate at distant points and thus reduce their taxable income.

Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 43

appearance, to be greenish yellow in color and to have a pH of 6.5 to 8.0 of a 0.1 percent dipserion.

Softening Agents

Three softening agents are: **"Ultramin B"** put out by Ultra Chemical Works, Inc.; Hart Products Corporation's **"Softyne R;"** and **"Solumine-30A"** manufactured by Soluol Chemical Company, Inc. Ultra's **"Ultramin B"** is a substantive cationic softener, the salt of a polyamine-glyceride condensation. **"Softyne R"** is said by Hart to be a nonionic fiber softener and lubricant; and Soluol describes **"Solumine-30A"** as being a cation-active softener of 30 percent active content.

"Ultramin B," is a tan paste in physical form, is said to have 32 percent activity, to contain 68 percent water, and to have a pH in a one percent solution at 25°C. of 6.5 to 7. Concerning stability features of the softener, Ultra claims that it is fairly stable in the presence of dibasic anions; it has fair acid stability, poor alkali stability, and good stability to heavy metal salts.

Ultra says that particularly substantive to cellulose and cellulose acetate, **"Ultramin B"** has only a slight effect on dye shades and on whites as well. Furthermore its effect on light fastness is equally as slight. Describing its action Ultra goes on to say that **"Ultramin B,"** which is used in very low concentration, forms a monomolecular film on the fibers being softened and once absorbed it is difficult to remove. Thus, the treated material is claimed to withstand many launderings or dry cleanings without losing its soft finish.

Most often, continues Ultra, **"Ultramin B"** is applied in the last wash after dyeing which means the finishing operation is limited to framing only. Depending upon the harshness of the material and the softness of the hand desired, **"Ultramin B"** is used at a concentration of .25 to 1 percent based on the weight of the fabric.

Discussing features of **"Softyne R,"** Hart says that this smooth white paste is readily soluble in hot water and compatible with nonionic and anionic finishing agents such as starches, gums, sulfated oils and thickeners and with metal salt and amine resin catalysts.

Advantages listed by the company for **"Softyne R"** include good scorch resistance, fine antistatic properties, nonyellowing, and excellent lubricating powers. Hart also claims that their softener does not affect shade of dyestuffs.

Recommended for use on cottons, rayons and synthetics and as a softener for stabilizing and mechanical resin finishes, Hart says that **"Softyne R"** is applied in short bath by pad or quetsch application. The usual required amount of **"Softyne R"** is 0.5 to 2.0 percent depending on bath weight; it is dispersed in twice its weight of hot water and stirred until dissolved; and the dispersion impregnation is said to be carried out in the usual manner.

Discussing compatibility properties of **"Solumine-30A,"** Soluol says that it is compatible with many of the commonly used finishing agents, such as starches, glues, dextrins, gelatin and polyvinyl acetate and chloride emulsions. Furthermore, it may be used in conjunction with many urea formaldehyde and melamine formaldehyde resin baths. It cannot be applied, however, in the same operation with anionic materials.

Particularly effective on cellulosic fabrics, Soluol claims that **"Solumine-30A"** is simple to apply, and may be satisfactorily employed in continuous washer, dyebeck, jigg, quetsch, pan or margle operation. In preparing a **"Solumine-30A"** finishing bath, Soluol recommends that the desired amount of the material to be used should first be put in part of the hot water until thoroughly dissolved and this concentrate then added to the remainder of the water to constitute the finishing bath.

Oil Case Bills Headliners

—Continued from page 4

identify documents to be admitted in evidence by the prosecution, and others already admitted. Whether they will be examined further was not made known.

A motion for acquittal in the trial was denied late last week by US District Judge Royce H. Savage, as were two motions to dismiss the case.

In moving for acquittal, counsel for Cities Service Company contended that even if the prosecution's brief was proved correct in every detail, it would form no basis for conspiracy charges. Rather, it would "establish the innocence of the defendant," the attorney said.

A similar argument was presented in the companies' defense briefs, filed last week. Price uniformity, which is the keystone of the government's case, was termed a result of competition rather than collusion.

The defense has argued that at the time of the Suez closing higher prices were necessary to make more oil available to Europe. Price increases, they said, "were the result of individual and independent business judgments" in response to similar supply and demand situations.

Standard Oil Memo Accepted

Among evidence accepted by the court was a Standard Oil memorandum, submitted by the government and termed an "important document."

The inter-office memorandum stated that Standard Oil should advance prices at once "to avoid any suspicion that we are holding back."

Denying that this was presumptive of collusion, defense lawyers explained that smaller companies might have suspected Standard of trying to squeeze them if it had failed to raise gasoline prices in the face of higher costs of crude oil.

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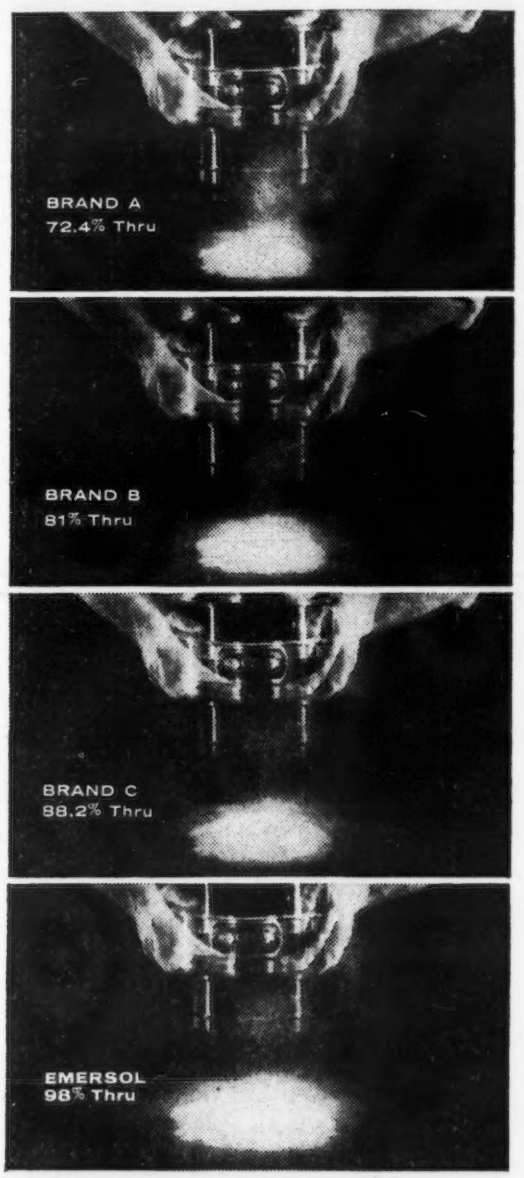

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Coatings Materials

Both the cadmium mercury and selenide lithopone colors as well as the CP cadmium colors will be advanced by 4 cents and 10 cents respectively as of the 15th of February. In accordance with earlier announcements made by producers, prices of bone black and carbon black were established at higher levels last Monday, the first of February. In keeping with the general trend, reason given for the increases was rising costs of raw materials. Also on the firmer side recently were the resinates (aluminum, calcium, cobalt, copper, ferric, lead, manganese, and zinc) which climbed 4 cents reflecting tighter price of rosin. Tallates and linoleates, on the other hand remained steady at previous listings.

Business in the coatings materials market seems to have picked up with better demand from the automotive industry and for the spring season. Zinc oxides continue to be firm with demand good from the rubber industry and picking up from the paint industry.

Casein situation remained much the same last week as the previous week with prices lower after the Argentine government did away with the sales tax imposed on producers. Whether or not a continuation of the bill calling for no import tax on casein will be passed still awaits the decision of the senate.

According to the survey put out by the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association of revised 11 month industry sales and production figure for 1959, production of material for trade sales come to 340,000 gallons as against 310,200 in 1958 making the 1959 9.6 percent over the previous year. Industrial sales production came to 280,000 gallons in 1959 which is 9.7 percent above 1958's figure of 255,200.

Paint and varnish production, continues the report, for the first eleven months of 1959 amounted to 203,400 gallons which is 9.2 percent higher than the 186,300 gallons in 1958. Lacquer production in 1959 was 76,600 gallons as against 68,900 in 1958, or a 11.2 percent rise in 1959 over the previous year.

Price Trends

Advanced

Bone black, 1¼c. per lb.
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, ¾c. lb.
Pigment, medium color, uncompressed, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 5, 1959
103.03	103.03	103.03	103.10

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Bone Black—Monday, the first of February, prices of all grades of bone black were moved up as had been previously announced. A general 1½c. per pound hike by producers established new listings of the material which ranged from 19½c. to 26¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Detroit, Mich., freight allowed to destination for lots greater than 100 pounds. The current price for smaller lots is now quoted at 5½c. per pound higher. Furthermore, the price differential for Pacific coast destinations is now up to 3¼c. from the previous 2c. per pound.

Cadmium Colors—Still slated to advance as of the 15th of February are all grades of CP cadmium reds and yellows and the red, orange, yellow, and maroon cadmium mercury and selenide lithopone colors. Producers have announced a 10c. per pound increase for the CP cadmium colors and a 4c. boost for the cadmium mercury and selenide lithopones. The last general increase of these items took effect last October.

As planned by producers, the new quotations of CP cadmium colors will have red, dark shade, at $5.55; light shade at $4.65; medium shade at $4.90; and orange-red shade at $4.30. Cadmium CP yellow will be firmer at $2.85 for all shades.

Prices of cadmium-mercury lithopone colors will be as follows: orange will be $1.65; red, dark shade, $1.95; red, light shade, $1.72; red, medium shade, $1.87; red, medium light shade, $1.80; red, maroon shade, $2.03 per pound.

Carbon Black—As had been announced last month, prices of the material were advanced a week ago. A ¾c. rise in carbon black, channel, rubber beads created a new listing of 8c. per pound for bulk, carlots; 8½ for bags, carlots; and 16¼c. per pound for bags, less carlots. Carbon black, pigment, medium color, uncompressed was increased ½c. and quotations now in effect are 14c. for bags, carlots; and 22½c. per pound for bags, less carlots.

The general feeling in the market is that a major contributing factor to the firmer trend is the rising cost of raw materials.

Zinc Oxide—Prices in this market have been following a firmer trend of late. However, producers seemed to ignore the recent advances in metal. Demand from the rubber industry has been good and business appears to be picking up for the account of the paint manufacturers.

Announced the week before last by the General Services Administration was the immediate sale of 165,273 pounds of packaged zinc oxide pellets. Reason for the sale was that supplies of the material now exceed the needs of the national stockpile for which it was originally purchased. The oxide, in the form of small round pellets, is said to have been made for catalytic purposes. They may be used in the synthesis of methanol and the dehydrogenation of ethylbenzene, a raw material in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

Natural Resins

Gums—The market is quiet this week. Sales are steady and moving at good volume. The price of congo copal remains 25c. to 27c. a pound for No. 1, while No. 2 is 22c. to 24c. a pound. No. 3 holds at 16½c. to 19c. a pound, unchanged.

Singapore No. 1 is 35c. to 40c. a pound, No. 2 at 29c. to 32c. and dust is unchanged from 17c. to 19c. a pound. For Philippine pale chips the price is 23¾c. to 26c., nubs at 33¼c. to 37c., seeds at 20c. nominal while sorts are in the 20c. to 24c. a pound range.

Shellac—Movement of material continues at a good rate. The market situation is unchanged from previous weeks and shows no sign of letting up in its routine pace. Listings for the week are for bleached, bonedry 46c. to 48c., and for bleached, refined 56c. to 58c. Prices for orange lemon are for No. 1, 37c. to 39c., No. 2, 34c. to 37c., and superfine remains steady at 32c. to 34c. a pound.

Fillers & Inerts

Fluorspar—In the third quarter of 1959 mine production of crude fluorspar ore totaled 92,000 short tons from domestic sources. Fluorspar mills processed 103,500 tons from which were recovered 38,300 tons of finished fluorspar. The total production of finished fluorspar, 39,900 tons, included 1,600 tons of material marketable as mined. According to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior, shipments of finished fluorspar, including material marketable as mined, totaled 38,700 tons valued at $1,967,000. During the third quarter of 1959, imports for consumption increased considerably over similar imports in the corresponding quarter of 1958. Overall consumption of fluorspar was slightly higher than in the third of 1958.

Finished fluorspar stocks at mines and mills were about 17 percent lower (overall) at the end of the third quarter of 1959 than those held at the end of the third quarter of 1958. Metallurgical-grade stocks during this period were down 25 percent while acid-grade and ceramic-grade stocks were up 27 percent. Stocks held by consumers, on the other hand, at the end of the third quarter of 1959 were approximately 12 percent lower during the same period.

Miscellaneous

Casein—With the recent removal of the 8 percent tax on Argentine material, producers report activity there is somewhat quiet. With the exception of some several hundred tons of Argentine casein imported by one house for speculative purposes, shipments from the Argentine has dropped to a trickle. The result is a rapid accumulation of stocks which, if

predictions run true to form, may force prices downward.

Attention is focused on Washington where congressional action awaits the possible renewal of the import duty on casein. This soon to lapse toll has been slowly wending its way through congress and the outcome should be known shortly. Elsewhere, New Zealand casein held at 25c, while offers for Australian casein are reported to be few and scattered. Prices remain unchanged.

Resinates—The week before last prices of the resinates were advanced 4c. per pound across the board. Included in the increases were: aluminum, calcium, cobalt, copper, ferric, lead, manganese, and zinc resinates. Precipitated and fused resinates alike were affected, and reason given by producers for the rise was the ever climbing costs of rosin.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended January 23 the average price per standard barrel of commercial crude pine gum was reported at $30 as compared with $29.90 the previous week and $23.30 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants totaled 3,250 as against 5,042 the previous week and 2,450 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 7.16 gallons of turpentine and 294.1 pounds of rosin. Gum percentages ranged as follows: WG, 1; N, 53; M, 36; and K and below, 20.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show sales in pounds for October with September figures included for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales

	September	October
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	18,242,820	18,589,853
Laminating resins	5,075,319	4,310,003
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified, except by rosin	1,690,688	1,893,445
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,737,888	2,430,901
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	92,073,291	101,870,199
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	10,485,010	9,331,953
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials, except styrene	3,840,399	3,412,396
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	452,721	323,898
Modified with tar acids, rosin, and/or other materials except styrene	323,276	411,672
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	1,132,458	919,424
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,325,936	865,406
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,927,434	2,230,762
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,851,499	2,784,048
All other modifications	4,755,045	4,809,806
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	24,114,973	22,885,844
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials, including silicone resins	18,200,306	17,667,253

Phenolic Resins—Both pure and rosin glyceride modified resins are freely available and move under a firm price position. Business volume is no more than routine, with buying interest expected to pick up as we get further into the first quarter.

A company recently announced the development of a new phenolic resin for use in light colored compounds based on natural rubber and styrene-butadiene copolymers. The company claims that the resin develops a high degree of hardness and stiffness of most molding compounds without increasing the specific gravity of the vulcanizate, and it is said to impart light color and good color stability.

Marketed in uncatalyzed flakes and powder, as well as a catalyzed powder, the company recommends their resin in compounding of composition soles, top lifts and miscellaneous mechanical goods.

Hydrocarbon Resins—A producer of a line of hydrocarbon termo-plastic terpene resins, composed essentially of polymers of pinene, has announced increases in the prices as of the first of February. Quotations were advanced, explained the company, to compensate for the higher costs of raw materials. Solutions of the same resin were also affected.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 29	Mon. Feb. 1	Tues. Feb. 2	Wed. Feb. 3	Thurs. Feb. 4
Drums—					
N	...	$11.95		...	
WG	...	12.85	$13.10	...	$12.40§
WW	...	13.45	...	$13.00	13.00
Bags—					
K	...	12.25§	...	...	...
WW	...	13.20	...	...	...

Tonkeers (for week ended February 4)—
K or better, $11.25; M or better, $11.25

Sales, USDA
555[1] 2,058* 480* 526* 623*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Fridry)
WW, $14.00; WG, $13.70; N, $13.40; K-M, $13.20

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	...	...	...
Sales	...	...	...	...	...

* Drums equivalent. § Average price. [1] Predominantly exports. * Or better.

IMPORTED & DOMESTIC
CASEIN
- Lactic and Hydrochloric acid type.
- We can "tailor-make" a casein to fit your needs.
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PLASTIC STARCH
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Rotex 20" x 48" Sifter, on stand, ½ HP mtr.
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AT SACRIFICE PRICES

1—Bird 12" Sus. Style—Steel Perf. Basket—1 HP Exp. Pf. Motor 3/60/220-440—w Reeves Variable Speed Drive.
2—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Perf. Steel Baskets, 2 Speed 10/5 HP 1100/550 rpm.
1—Tolhurst 40" Sus. Style Perf. Bronze Basket, 2 Speed 20/10 HP 1140/550 rpm.
1—Tolhurst 32" Sus. Style Perf. Bronze Basket, 2 Speed 7½/3 HP Motor 1200/600 rpm.
1—Fletcher 30" Sus. Style—Type 316 S.S. with Perf. Basket—2 Speed, 10/5 HP 1100/550 rpm., Exp. Proof.
1—American "Whirlwind" 48"—S.S. Perf. Basket, 3 pt. Suspension—15 HP Motor.
1—Am. Ldy. 26" Copper Basket, Ldy Extractor.

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SPECIALS

Pebble Mills: Patterson D 3 x 4' porc.
Disintegraters: Rietz RD18-P, steel, 75 hp.
Mixer: W & P size 14, 50 gal. jktd.
Screen: Rotex model 41, st. steel.
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st., jktd.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber. 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porto, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20" type 316 st. st.
Tablet Press: Stokes DD2- 23 station.

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CENT. - FILTERS - EVAPS. - CRYSTAL
1—Bird 32" x 50" Cont. Cent. 316 S.S.
4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" susp. Cent., perf. bskt. 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sperry 36" plate & frame Filters, rubber covered, and wood.
5—8' dia. x 24' rubber lined Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
2—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

STEEL TANKS
6—2000 to 5200 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
14—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

KILNS AND DRYERS
1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, ⅞" shell.
1—Renn 6' x 60' Rotary Kiln, ⅝" shell.

RUBBER LINED TANKS
6—8500 gal. Vertical Storage 8' 6" x 16' x 8' cone.
1—13000 gal. Horizontal Storage 8' x 35'.

MISCELLANEOUS
7—Dorr Thickeners: 16' dia. with Tanks.
1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with Sewing Machine, Conveyor and Flattener.
50—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 2" to 6" with motors.

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—23 cs, S B Penick & Co, Shimizu
20 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Pusan
ALDEHYDE—4 cks, Havre
ALUM—300 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
AMBER OIL—5 dms, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMBRETTE SEED—266 bgs, La Libertad
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—305 cs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
30 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMYRIS OIL—10 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Miragoane
4 dms, Olfactors Inc, Miragoane
1 dm, A Verley & Co, Miragoane
ANILINE DYES—40 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
28 dms, Sandoz Inc, Bremerhaven
46 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
37 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
3 dms, Verona Dyestuffs, Hamburg
123 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—675 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Callao
ANTIMONY—20 cs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—195 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
510 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
ARROWROOT—5,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, St Vincent
ASCORBIC ACID—24 dms, Byron Chemical Co, Kobe
BARBASCO ROOT—266 bls, Callao
BEESWAX—26 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Grace National Bank, Puerto Plata
48 bgs, Koster Keunen, Lobito
39 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
630 bgs, S Zeitlin Sons & Co, Paranagua
63 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Lisbon
142 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Lisbon
51 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Lisbon
32 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Lobito
75 bgs, Tampico
38 bgs, Havana
634 bls, Lisbon
BLEACHING POWDER—60 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—31 dms, J E DeSousa Co, Manaus
BUCHU LEAVES—20 bls, Capetown
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
400 bgs, Antwerp
CANDELILLA WAX—438 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDOMOM—54 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—50 dms, Hamburg
CARNAUBA WAX—278 bgs, F Henjes, Fortaleza
223 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
125 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Strah & Pitsch, Parnahyba
188 bgs, Marklin Chemical Corp, Parnahyba
376 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahyba
150 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Parnahyba
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,120 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
860 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
617 bgs, Hamburg
CASSIA—50 bls, A G Dunn, Djakarta
608 bls, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
243 bls, Catz American Co, Singapore
284 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
CASTOR BEANS—1,343 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia de Caraquez
CASTOR OIL—250 tons, Irving Trust Co, Fortaleza
353 tons, Lobito
CETYL ALCOHOL—150 bgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—300 bgs, Tac Tannins & Chemicals Inc, Marseille
CHLOROPHYLL—29 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CITRODORA OIL—13 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Mombasa
CITRONELLA OIL—100 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
15 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
5 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
25 dms, Trubek Lab, Puerto Barrios
CLOVE—100 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Mombasa
CLOVE OIL—18 dms, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
9 dms, Ungerer & Co, Mombasa
COCONUT OIL—750 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
COD OIL—100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
COD LIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Aalesund
324 dms, National City Bank, Leixoes
328 dms, National City Bank, Lisbon
COPAIBA BALSAM—3 dms, H Weber & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—83 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
266 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
COPPER CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORIANDER OIL—34 cs, Kolan Trading Co, Havre
CORN STARCH—340 bgs, Geismar & Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Antwerp
1,120 bgs, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,250 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, London
500 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, Leghorn
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Hamburg
CUBE POWDER—900 bgs, Foreign Domestics Distributors, Callao
CUMIN SEED—500 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
1,000 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—120 cs, D Young, Kobe
103 cs, Takoradi
50 cs, Lisbon
DEGRAS—53 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Fremantle
27 dms, National Bank of Asia, Melbourne
198 dms, Melbourne
105 dms, Port Adelaide
313 dms, Fremantle
DEHYDROACETIC ACID—5 kgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
DEXTRIN—343 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
1,350 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
430 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—600 bgs, D Hauser, Kobe
DIETHYL ACETAMIDOMALONATE—1 dm, Geigy Chemical Corp, Liverpool
EARTH COLORS—880 bgs, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
154 dms, Baker Irons & Dockstader, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—26 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
15 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
2 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—318,000 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
366,117 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Caripito
395,483 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Las Piedras
254,330 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
132,227 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
162,256 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Puerto La Cruz
54,491 bbls, Ballard Oil Co, Curacao
103,297 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Las Piedras
GARLIC OIL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
GELATIN—35 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
161 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
204 bgs, Franco Belgian Corp, London
20 bgs, Ron Deshazo & Co, Liverpool
330 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
56 bgs, Hamburg
GERANIUM OIL—3 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Mombasa
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Mombasa
GINGER—241 bgs, Lagos
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
3,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Trondheim
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
GUAR GUM—370 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
GYPSUM—600 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—19,393 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IODINE, CRUDE—176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
5 tons, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—2 bls, Gillespie & Co, Santos
1 bl, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
IRON BLUE—54 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—213 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Malaga
480 bgs, American Chemical & Pigments Corp, Malaga
400 bgs, J Lee Smith, Malaga
400 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Malaga
JAPAN WAX—25 cs, Frank B Ross, Kobe
5 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
KELP—112 bgs, Meer Corp, Bergen
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LAUREL LEAVES—174 bls, Louis Furth, Izmir
LAVANDIN OIL—3 dms, Charabot & Co, Marseille
LAVENDER OIL—6 dms, Alicante
LAVENDER SPIKE OIL—3 dms, Flora Essential Oils Co, London
LEMON OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances, Cochin
12 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
28 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
45 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LOCUST BEAN GUM—265 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
100 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Lisbon
910 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
MAGNESITE—40 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
40 kgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
MANGROVE EXTRACT—343 bgs, Lourenco Marques
MARJORAM LEAVES—40 bls, K H Landes & Co, Marseille
96 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Callao
MENTHOL—35 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
MERCURY—140 flks, Tampico
65 flks, Trieste
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—305 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD SEED—160 bgs, C Gulden, London
NAPHTHALENE—2,679 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID—750 dms, Barranquilla
NAPHTHOL—46 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Genoa
NUTMEG—7 bgs, Gillespie & Co, St Vincent
OLIVE OIL—361 dms, National City Bank, Seville
60 dms, Western Food Products, Seville
559 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
100 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Malaga
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
ORANGE PEEL—170 bgs, Cap Haitien
PALM OIL—1,097 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—711 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
893 cs, Rotterdam
295 tons, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL FATTY ACID—10 dms, Steer & Co, Aarhus
PAPAIN—50 cs, American Ferment Co, Matadi
27 dms, Paul Lewis Lab, Matadi
122 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Matadi
2 cs, Rohner Gehrig, Dar es Salaam
40 cs, National City Bank, Mombasa
46 cs, Balfour Guthrie, Mombasa
50 cs, Dar es Salaam
159 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
225 bgs, H Schlicting, Alicante
750 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
90 bgs, J H Elton, Alicante
250 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
900 bgs, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, George Uhe Co, Cochin
480 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Cochin
300 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
300 bgs, Anglo Swiss Trading Co, Cochin
720 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cochin
160 bgs, M J Golombeck, Cochin
80 bgs, Catz American Co, Cochin
100 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Belem-Para
280 bgs, Cochin

—Continued on page 63

BRILL FOR VALUES

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

2—Pfaudler 50 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—Condenser Service 650 gal. 304 S.S. closed Kettle, 5' x 4', with 100 sq. ft. bayonet heater.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—2000 gal. Struthers Wells 316 S.S. jacketed, agtd. Reactors.
2—3200 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Kettles.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel single effect Evaporator.
1—Baker Perkins 700 gal. jacketed, agitated Dissolver.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 7' x 25', 50 psi.
1—750 gal. nickel clad Mixing Tank, 125# nickel coils.
1—4000 gal. Haveg Vert. Tank 8' x 12'.
1—1500 gal. Stainless Pressure Tank, 5' x 10', 90#.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
1—17,850 gal. 304 S.S. Storage Tank, 9' x 36'.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers: 1220, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18" x 28", 316 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW, Continuous.
1—Bird 36" x 50", 347 S.S. Solid Bowl, Continuous.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended, 316 S.S., imperforate basket.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended, 316 S.S. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

MIXERS

1—#12 Sturtevant 304 S.S. Rotary Mixer, 450 cu. ft.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—1500# Powder Mixer, 7½ HP XP motor.
2—Steel, jktd. Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
2—18" & 36" dia. Simpson Intensive Mixers.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42" x 120", atmospheric, double drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6" x 6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 316 S.S. Unused.
1—Louisville 54" x 35', Monel Rotary Steam Tube Dryer.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
9—Rotary Dryers, 34" x 30', 4' x 40', 6' x 50', 6' x 60', 7' x 80', 8' x 87'.
2—Louisville 8' x 50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5" x 25", 6'4" x 24', S.S. Louvre Dryers.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 3' x 6' Steel Rotary Vac. Precoat Filter.
1—Niagara #370-38 Filter, 370 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—#49 Vallez Rotating Pressure Filters, 738 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaporite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 18D8 Filter, 12.3 sq. ft., 304 SS.
1—Feinc 5' x 6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—HPM 88 ton horizontal Steeping Press.
1—Ross 6" x 14" Three Roll Mill.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—Robinson Sifters, 40" x 84", Stainless.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Quadruple Deck.
8—Stokes; DD2, DDS-2, T, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
4—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, TS7, #2.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

Partial List of Values — Send for Complete Circular

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto Street, Houston 4, Texas — Tel.: JAckson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
35-61 JABEZ ST., NEWARK 5, N.J. Tel.: MArket 3-7420

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Oliver Precoat Rotary Filters Continuous Pressure or Vacuum, 3' x 2' Monel— 5'3" x 8' Stainless — 5'3" x 3' Steel — 5'3" x 3' Rub. Cov. — 8' x 8' Steel — 8' x 10' Steel.

2 Feinc String Type Rot. Vacuum Filters; 6' x 6'; 8' x 10' Stainless.

Oliver Dorrco 6' x 3' in Nickel.

Eimco Filter 8' x 8' in Steel.

Bird-Young Rotary Vacuum Filters 4' x 4' with S/S Screens.

A. T. & M. 60" Centr. Extractors Type 316 S/S; Center Slung.

Tolhurst Rubber Covered Centrif. 26", 30", 40" with Drives & Motors.

Sharpes C27 Super-D-Hydrator.

Stokes Rotary Steam Jacketed Dryer; 18" x8' complete.

Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x60" complete.

Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 40"x120" with accessories.

Louisville Stainless Rotary Dryer; 30"x28'; Indirect Fired.

Baker Perkins Hexagonal Jacketed Baratte; 150 Gal. 36"x39".

Blaw Knox Conical Blender; 300 Cu. Ft.; 9'6" Diameter.

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Additives Pot Continues to Boil Along

—Continued from page 5

not used in such a way that they become components of food.

Chemical substances which may get into food are not intended to bring about physical or technical changes in the product and are held to the minimum reasonably possible, the agency adds.

FDA's list of eighty-four packaging chemicals includes nine antioxidants, six antimycotics, sixteen driers and drying oils, nineteen plasticizers, eight release agents and twenty-six stabilizers.

FDA's New 'Safe' List

As for the fifty-one chemicals it believes are "generally regarded" as safe for use in food, FDA notes that this is a proposed list it intends to have considered by qualified experts across the country.

The new batch of chemicals—which are to be added to the 182 additives cleared in November—will be generally regarded as safe only when they are of food grade (purity) and used in accordance with good food manufacturing practice, the agency says. If the proposal is adopted, it adds, no further proof of their safety will be required.

FDA's proposed list of fifty-one chemicals includes four preservatives, five buffers and neutralizing agents, three nonnutritive sweeteners, five nutrients, seven stabilizers, 2 anti-caking agents and twenty-five multi-purpose products.

Wide distribution of Commissioner Larrick's recent address before the Food Group in Washington, D. C., is intended to allay industry fears that FDA means to take a hard line after the additives testing deadline goes into effect on March 6.

FDA to Take It Easy

Mr. Larrick emphasized in his talk that the agency means to go easy on additives despite the deadline. As the address received little publicity, FDA is eager for more industry people to know about its soft policy.

Rep. Oren Harris and his house interstate commerce committee is expected to hear a representative of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association when it resumes hearings Wednesday (February 10) on the administration's color additives legislation.

Also slated to make appearances before the Harris committee this week are spokesmen for the Society of the Plastics Industry, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the adhesive producers.

The curb on the HEW Secretary was discussed by representatives of eleven farm organizations and several of President Eisenhower's executive assistants last week.

The farm leaders want the President to name a fact-finding group to review the problems in the food additives field and to suggest changes in existing laws and procedures relating to chemicals and drugs used in the production of crops and livestock.

Why Farmers Are Unhappy

What they are particularly unhappy about, of course, are Secretary Flemming's drastic actions in connection with aminotriazole (the cranberry incident) and diethylstilbestrol (the poultry crisis).

They feel that Mr. Flemming unduly alarmed the public and caused producers unnecessary losses, and would like the President to make sure that this kind of thing doesn't happen again.

What Mr. Eisenhower will do about this and an intra-Cabinet dispute over chemicals in foods—between HEW and the Department of Agriculture—is anybody's guess.

FDA's list of eighty-four food packaging chemicals that no longer require proof of harmlessness follows:

The Cleared Packaging Chemicals

ANTIOXIDANTS
(Limit of addition to food 0.005 percent)

Butylated hydroxyanisol.
Butylated hydroxytoluene.
Dilauryl thiodipropionate.
Distearyl thiodipropionate.
Gum guaiac.
Nordihydroguairetic acid.
Propyl gallate.
Thiodipropionic acid.
2,4,5-Trihydroxy butyrophenone.

ANTIMYCOTICS

Calcium propionate.
Methylparaben (methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Propylparaben (propyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Sodium benzoate.
Sodium propionate.
Sorbic acid.

DRIERS

Cobalt caprilate.
Cobalt linoleate.
Cobalt naphthenate.
Cobalt tallate.
Iron caprylate.
Iron linoleate.

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Iron naphthenate.
Iron tallate.
Manganese caprylate.
Manganese linoleate.
Manganese naphthenate.
Manganese tallate.

DRYING OILS
(as components of finished resins)

Chinawood oil (tung oil).
Dehydrated castor oil.
Linseed oil.
Tall oil.

PLASTICIZERS

Acetyl tributyl citrate.
Acetyl triethyl citrate.
p-tert-Butylphenyl salicylate.
Butyl stearate.
Butylphthalyl butyl glyconate.
Dibutyl sebacate.
Diethyl phthalate.
Diisobutyl adipate.
Diisooctyl phthalate (for foods of high water content only).
Diphenyl-2-ethylhexyl phosphate.
di-(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (for foods or high water content only).
Epoxidized soybean oil (iodine number maximum 6; and oxirane oxygen, minimum 6.0 percent).
Ethylphthalyl ethyl glyconate.
Glycerol monooleate.
Monoisopropyl citrate.
Mono, di-, and tristearyl citrate.
Triacetin (glycerol triacetate).
Triethyl citrate.
3-(2-Xenoyl)-1,2-epoxypropane.

RELEASE AGENTS

Dimethylpolysiloxane (substantially free from hydrolyzable chloride and alkoxy groups, no more than 18 percent loss in weight after heating four hours at 200° C.; viscosity 300 centistokes, 600 centistokes at 25° C., specific gravity 0.96 to 0.97 at 25° C., refractive index 1.400 to 1.404 at 25° C.).
Linoleamide (linoleic acid amide).
Oleamide (oleic acid amide).
Palmitamide (palmitic acid amide).
Polyethylene glycol 400.
Polyethylene glycol 1500.
Polyethylene glycol 4000.
Stearamide (stearic acid amide).

STABILIZERS

Aluminum mono-, di-, and tristearate.
Ammonium citrate.
Ammonium potassium hydrogen phosphate.
Calcium acetate.
Calcium carbonate.
Calcium glycerophosphate.
Calcium phosphate.
Calcium hydrogen phosphate.
Calcium oleate.
Calcium ricinoleate.
Calcium stearate.
Disodium hydrogen phosphate.
Magnesium glycerophosphate.
Magnesium stearate.
Magnesium phosphate.
Magnesium hydrogen phosphate.
Mono-, di-, and trisodium citrate.
Mono-, di-, and tripotassium citrate.
Potassium oleate.
Potassium stearate.
Sodium pyrophosphate.
Sodium stearate.
Sodium tetrapyrophosphate.
Tin stearate (not to exceed 50 parts per million tin as a migrant in finished food).
Zinc orthophosphate (not to exceed 30 parts per million zinc as a migrant in finished food).
Zinc resinate (not to exceed 50 parts per million zinc as a migrant in finished food).

The Fifty-One Chemicals Listed

The fifty-one chemicals that FDA plans to circulate to qualified experts in the nation are as follows:

CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES

Calcium sorbate.
Methylparaben (methyl-p-hydroxy-benzoate), 0.1 percent.
Propylparaben (propyl-p-hydroxy-benzoate), 0.1 percent.
Stannous chloride, 0.0015 percent calculated as tin.

BUFFERS AND NEUTRALIZING AGENTS

Adipic acid.
Hydrochloric acid.
Malic acid.
Phosphoric acid.
Succinic acid.

NON-NEUTRATIVE SWEETENERS

Ammonium saccharin.
Magnesium cyclohexyl sulfamate.
Potassium cyclohexyl sulfamate.

NUTRIENTS

Choline bitartrate.
Glycine (animocetic acid) in animal feeds.
Inositol.
Methionine, 0.125 percent in animal feeds.
Methionine hydroxy analog and its salts, 0.0125 percent in animal feeds.

STABILIZERS

Acacia (gum Arabic).
Ammonium alginate.
Calcium alginate.
Ghatti gum.
Potassium alginate.
Sodium alginate.
Sterculia gum (karaya gum).
Tragacanth (gum tragacanth).

ANTI-CAKING AGENTS

Sodium aluminosilicate, 2 percent.
Sodium calcium aluminosilicate, hydrated, 2 percent.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ammonium bicarbonate.
Ammonium sulfate.
Beeswax (yellow wax).
Beeswax, bleached (white wax).
Bentonite.
Calcium chloride.
Dextrans (of average molecular weight below 100,000).
Glutamic acid as salt substitute.
Glutamic acid hydrochloride as salt substitute.
Hydrogen peroxide as bleaching agent.
Lecithin.
Mannitol, 5 percent in special dietary foods.
Methylcellulose (USP methylcellulose, except that the methoxy content shall not be less than 27.5 percent and not more than 31.5 percent on a dry-weight basis).
Monopotassium glutamate.
Nitrous oxide as propellant for certain dairy and vegetable fat toppings in pressurized containers.
Potassium carbonate.
Potassium sulfate.
Rennet (rennin).
Silica acrogel (finely powdered microcellular silica foam having a minimum silica content of 89.5 percent), 0.00005 percent as component of anti-foaming agent.
Sodium bicarbonate.
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose (the sodium salt of carboxymethylcellulose, not less than 99.5 percent on a dry-weight basis, with maximum substitution of 0.95 carboxymethyl groups per anhydroglucose unit, and with a minimum viscosity of 25 centipoises for 2 percent by weight aqueous solution at 25° C.).
Sodium caseinate.
Sodium sesquicarbonate.
Sodium pectinate.
Torula yeast, dried.

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DALLAS (DAvis 1-0898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.

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SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

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25 bgs, American Commerce Co, Yokohama
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
52 bgs, P H Petry, Mombasa
46 bgs, Port Sudan
759 bgs, Beirut

PEPPER, WHITE—200 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Belem-Para

PERU BALSAM—4 dms, H Weber & Co, Corinto
100,855 bbls, Sohio Petroleum Co, Maracaibo

PHOSPHORIC ACID—9 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, Genoa

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—429 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Copenhagen
666 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Hamburg

PIMENTO LEAF OIL—1 dm, George Uhe Co, Kingston
2 dms, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston

POLLACKLIVER OIL—150 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
100 dms, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama

POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—180 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—252 cs, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Yokohama

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—2,000 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Kobe
2,258 lbs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe

POPPYSEED—300 bgs, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Izmir

POTASH, CAUSTIC—90 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—150 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Gothenburg

PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—28 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
132 dms, Mombasa

PYRITES—262 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes

QUINCE SEED—81 bgs, Khorramshahr

QUININE SULFATE—5 dms, Freedman & Slater, Hamburg
20 dms, European Chemical Co, Gothenburg

R-SALT—23 kgs, D C Andrews, Genoa

RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Antwerp

ROSEMARY OIL—6 dms, Alicante

SAGE LEAVES—250 bgs, Trieste

SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—28 bls, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes

SAVORY LEAVES—50 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille

SEEDLAC—500 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok

SENNA LEAVES—47 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan

SESAME OIL—150 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Aarhus
105 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen

SESAME SEED—224 bgs, J Bieler, Puerto Barrios
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300 bgs, Neiman Bros, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
100 bgs, J Beiler, Corinto
560 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Corinto
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto

SESAME SEED, HULLED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Corinto
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, San Juan del Sur
220 bgs, J B Downing, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, San Juan del Sur

SHEA NUT OIL—197 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Aarhus

SIENNA, BURNT—200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn

SODA, CAUSTIC—108 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg

SODIUM ALUMINATE—6 bgs, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam

SODIUM CHLORITE—40 kgs, Gem Forwarding Co, Antwerp

SODIUM CYANIDE—250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

SODIUM PERBORATE—200 bgs, Leghorn

SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—460 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam

STYRAX—51 cs, Meer Corp, Izmir

STRYCHNINE SULFATE—4 cs, European Chemical Co, Gothenburg

TALC—3,080 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

TERPIN HYDRATE—20 cs, Bordeaux

THEOBROMINE—16 dms, Rotterdam

THIOUREA—400 bgs, Browning Chemical Co, Kobe

TITANIUM DIOXIDE—2,205 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
800 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa

TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, La Libertad

TRAGACANTH GUM—23 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
70 bgs, Khorramshahr

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
492 dms, Hamburg
30 dms, Gothenburg

TUNG OIL—180 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
200 tons, Berns & Koppstein, Buenos Aires
151 tons, Buenos Aires

VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Gillespie & Co, Mombasa
5 cs, Port of Spain

WATTLE BARK—320 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, East London
3,350 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban

WATTLE EXTRACT—261 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Mombasa
377 bgs, G Connor, Durban

ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—230 bgs, Antwerp

ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

ZINC OXIDE—4 tons, C B Chrystal Co, Marseille

Los Angeles

AGAR—25 bbls, Barcelona

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Genoa

CALCIUM NITRATE—10,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
3,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—94 bls, Djakarta

COLORS, DRY—414 bgs, F D Davis, Bremen

COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu

FERROUS SULFATE—2,267 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Kobe

KELPMEAL—100 bgs, N K M Importing Co, Bergen

LAUREL LEAVES—80 bls, Trieste

LOCUST BEANS—260 bgs, F P Dow, Genoa

MAGNESITE—600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam

MANGROVE EXTRACT—115 bgs, Lourenco Marques

MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg

NAPHTHA—229,992 bbls, Union Oil Co, Matsuyama

NUTMEG—78 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore

OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Tama Trading Co, Cadiz
50 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Cadiz

PAPAIN—80 cs, Mombasa

PAPRIKA—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Marseille
300 bgs, H O Knecht, Marseille

PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Singapore

PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, American Commercial Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe

POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Yokohama

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—150 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Middlesbrough

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—300 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires

SEEDLAC—100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok
310 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok

SODA, CAUSTIC—36 dms, Wm Clark Co, Gothenburg

SODIUM CYANIDE—300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Hull
200 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Middlesbrough

TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,030 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
1,340 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Bangkok

TRICHLOROETHYLENE—725 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool

TUNG OIL—129 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires

UMBER—600 bgs, F D Davis, Newport

UREA—4,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama

ZINC OXIDE—2,400 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Hull

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—33 bbls, Antwerp

ANTIMONY—23 cs, N Trotter Co, Hull

ANTIMONY OXIDE—2,000 bgs, Hull

CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Hull
3,600 bgs, Antwerp

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC—700 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp

CASEIN—300 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Sydney

CHINA CLAY—6,674 tons, Fowey

CORN STARCH—800 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
672 bgs, Rotterdam

ETHYL ALCOHOL—3,152 tons, Union Distributors, Pimentel

FISHLIVER OIL—150 dms, J H Faunce, Yokohama
30 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama

GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,004 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
11,201 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax

MANGANESE CARBONATE—30 dms, Chas Kurz & Co, Yokohama

MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

NAPHTHA—146,121 bbls, Texaco Co, Pointa Pierre

NAPHTHALENE—1,075 bgs, Allied Chemical Corp, Middlesbrough
1,124 bgs, Allied Chemical Corp, Hull

PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille

SHELLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta

SULFONAMIDE—117 dms, Rotterdam

TAPIOCA FLOUR—454 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
784 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok

UREA—453 bgs, Rotterdam

VANILLA BEANS—44 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico

ZIRCON SAND—3,990 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Sydney
995 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Sydney
16,966 bgs, Brisbane

AMINES

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Ethylene Diamine

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